

**Glorious Forty
Years of
Creation**

III

A large, ornate decorative element in yellow with black outlines. It features symmetrical scrollwork and leaf-like patterns that frame the Roman numeral 'III' in the center.

Long Life and Good Health to the Leader

*Our leader dedicates all his life
To bring a full, rich life to us.
Our happiness today so great it knows no bounds
In his fatherly bosom warm with love.*

*We'll follow you to the end of the earth,
We'll attend you till the end of the sun and
the moon.
Conveying your benefaction to gener-
ations to come,
We'll always remain loyal to you.*

*May you live long, our great leader, our father,
We pray with all our hearts.*

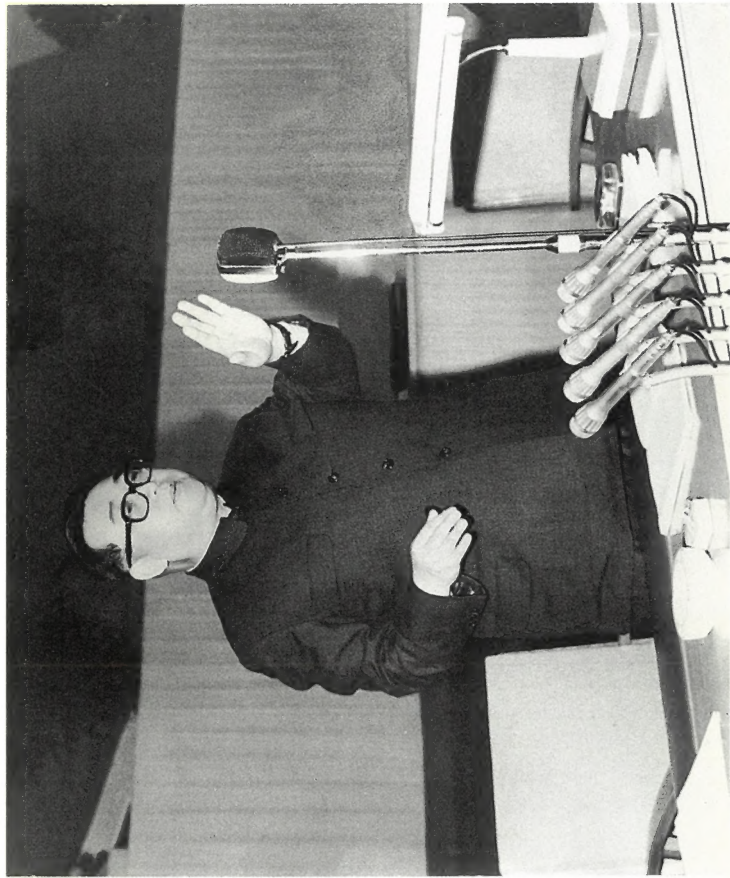
The song which represents our people's most beautiful and noblest emotions towards the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was published on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Glorious Forty Years of Creation

(October 1966—April 1982)

III

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The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivering a speech at a short course for three-revolution team members in the industrial sector



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directs the Taean General Heavy Machine Works on the spot



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives field guidance at the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm, Hwangju County



The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among the members of a home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan

Editor's Note

The Foreign Languages Publishing House publishes in three volumes the book, *Glorious Forty Years of Creation*, which covers the history of the revolutionary activities of the great President Kim Il Sung, the prominent strategist and practitioner of the revolution and a genius in creation and construction.

The President led 20 years of arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and thus achieved the historic cause of national liberation. Over the 40 years since liberation, he has made tireless and energetic efforts to build a new Korea, thereby bringing about epoch-making changes in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

The third volume contains his activities during the period of overall socialist construction from October 1966 to April 1982.

This book is based on the reminiscences of veteran revolutionaries Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, O Jin U, Li Jong Ok, Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, Choe Hyon, O Baek Ryong, Kim Yong Nam, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Jung Rin, Li Ul Sol, Chon Mun Sop, Kim Man Gum who have worked at the elbow of the leader, as well as those cadres who either held or hold responsible positions of the Party and the state.



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I. TO COPE WITH THE PREVAILING SITUATION

1) THE CONFERENCE OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1966.

The conference was held under the very complicated situation. In those days the imperialists headed by US imperialism were perpetrating vicious acts of aggression against socialist countries and other nations that had achieved national independence, brutally suppressing the national-liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, and disturbing peace in all parts of the world.

The US imperialists were directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia in particular, while refraining from worsening their relations with big countries and trying to swallow up small or divided countries one by one.

Their manoeuvres caused acute tension in Asia and menaced world peace.

Meanwhile, socialist countries and the international communist movement were undergoing serious trials, because of the opportunist manoeuvres. This greatly hindered the development of the world revolution and also affected the revolution and construction in our country.

The complex international situation required our Party to

make a correct estimate of the situation and adopt new home and foreign policies to tide over the situation.

In order to find prompt solutions to this problem, the Party held its conference from October 5 to 12.

The great leader made a historic report to the conference, under the title, "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party".

The first part of the report analysed the international situation and the world communist movement and put forward the new strategy and policy of developing the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and the international communist movement.

Referring to the basic strategy of the world revolution the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"US imperialism is the No. 1 target in the struggle of the world people. It is the primary task of the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties to enlist and concentrate the broad anti-imperialist forces in the struggle against US imperialism. Only by fighting resolutely against it can world peace be safeguarded and the revolutionary struggle of the peoples be crowned with victory."

The basic strategy of the world revolution was to direct the major effort against US imperialism, the main force of aggression and war and the most heinous enemy of the people of the whole world.

To this end, the report stressed, communists and revolutionary people in all countries must fight uncompromisingly against the US imperialists and strike them everywhere in the world to tie them hand and foot so as to keep them from acting recklessly. It also pointed out that in order to defend world peace we must fight not only against US imperialism but also against its allies and that all the socialist countries and peace-loving people must give active support to the

peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who were fighting against imperialism and colonialism. With regard to this matter, it clarified the principled stand of our Party.

Furthermore, it laid down the principle and methods of overcoming opportunism of all shades and achieving the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and international communist movement.

The report stressed that one must not commit the Leftist error of rejecting solidarity on the plea of fighting opportunism, or commit the Rightist error of giving up the struggle against opportunism on the excuse of defending solidarity. It also emphasized that since the differences between Communist and Workers' Parties were an internal affair of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, they must on all accounts be settled by means of ideological struggle guided by the desire for unity. In addition, it pointed out that in order to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement each party must maintain independence. Stressing that each party had an inviolable right to independence and that each party was in duty bound to respect the independence of other fraternal parties, it said that mutual relations of the fraternal parties should be based on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, noninterference in each other's affairs and comradely cooperation and that they must not impose their ideology upon other parties nor follow others blindly.

The second part of the report was devoted to the strategic policy for accelerating socialist construction in our country and consolidating our revolutionary base.

The report referred first to the line of building the economy and defences simultaneously and set the specific tasks to carry it into effect.

It stressed that the most important factor in accelerating socialist construction and in strengthening the revolutionary base was to consolidate the Party and re-educate all the people to unite them behind the Party, that is, to build up the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically, and then clarified the tasks for this purpose.

The report in its third part analysed and summed up in detail the situation in south Korea and the struggle of the people there and expounded the basic policy and the tasks of the revolution in south Korea and of reunifying the country.

The report thus advanced the line and policies for accelerating socialist construction and strengthening our revolutionary base at a time when the external situation was complicated more than ever before and thus provided our people with a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon by which to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche.

In accordance with the line and policies set forth by the great leader, the Party Conference adopted measures to reinforce the revolutionary ranks, reorganize the whole work of socialist economic construction and simultaneously carry on economic construction and defence building so as to increase our nation's defence capabilities to cope with the enemy's intensified moves of aggression. The conference decided to extend the First Seven-Year Plan by three years.

The historic report of the great leader not only roused all our Party members and working people to excitement but also had a strong impact upon the communists and revolutionary people throughout the world.

2) THE MONOLITHIC IDEOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF THE PARTY

In order to fortify the revolutionary ranks politico-ideologically the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed great efforts, above all else, to strengthening the Party, the General Staff of the revolution, and paid close attention to establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party.

The Party's monolithic ideology means the leader's revolutionary ideology. Establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system means arming the entire Party with the leader's revolutionary ideology and with Party policies, and uniting all the Party members closely around the leader so as to carry on the revolution under his leadership.

Establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system is a very important task that must be tackled by the working-class party from the first day of its foundation.

The working-class party is a political organization which fights to put into effect the ideology of the founder and leader of the party, and it is a revolutionary weapon to ensure the leader's guidance of the revolution and construction.

This is why the revolutionary ideology of the leader who has founded and guided the party is the party's sole guiding ideology, and only this ideology can exist in that party.

If other ideas such as bourgeois ideas, revisionism, and feudal-Confucian ideas are permitted even a little within the party, such a party cannot, in fact, be called a party.

It is natural that in a party which lacks the unity and cohesion based on a single guiding ideology there will always appear factions, and such a party cannot rally the masses of people around itself and ensure the unified leadership over the

revolution and construction, nor can it maintain its existence.

Therefore, establishing the party's monolithic ideological system is the matter of fundamental principle in the building of the revolutionary party of the working class, a very important matter on which success in the revolution and construction depends.

That is why true communists fought strenuously to achieve the unity and cohesion of the party on the basis of the leader's ideology, at all times regarding it as their noble revolutionary duty to support the leader wholeheartedly, to safeguard him staunchly from all enemies and to remain loyal to him.

Comrade Kim Il (the late Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) who had worked with the great leader for a long time since the early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, reminisced that our nation, poised between life and death after the Japanese occupation of Korea, was anxiously looking for an outstanding leader who would liberate the country and save the nation. It was just at this time that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, stood in the van of the revolution, shouldering the destiny of the country and the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brightened the future of Korea with the rays of Juche and led our people along the road of victory and glory; he liberated the country and built the earthly paradise of socialism on this land. Thanks to the respected leader, our people have a glorious past and enjoy today's happiness and can look forward to brighter future.

This is the fact which all our people have confirmed through their experience and believe firmly.

Therefore, to support the leader wholeheartedly and preserve unity and cohesion based on his revolutionary

ideology is an essential and natural requirement for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The great leader showed the way to establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party.

To this end, he said, it was imperative, first, to arm the entire Party with the leader's revolutionary idea and Party policy, its embodiment; secondly, to combat all unsound ideas such as bourgeois ideas, revisionism, sycophancy, dogmatism, factionalism, parochialism and nepotism which are alien to the Party's monolithic ideology, and to ensure the ideological purity and unity of the Party ranks; thirdly, to enforce rigid revolutionary discipline so that the entire Party, the whole nation and all the people act as one under his unified leadership.

In order to set up the Party's monolithic ideological system thoroughly, the great leader saw to it that education in Party policy and training in the revolutionary traditions were conducted effectively and that revolutionary education, class education and education in socialist patriotism were strengthened, while opposing sycophancy and revisionism. In addition, he took steps to improve the study programme, reorganize the educational network of the Party and working people's organizations, rearrange the work of cadre-training institutions and set up a system of an annual one-month course for the cadres on the job.

Moreover, he ensured that the organizational life of Party members was improved.

He improved the system of reviewing Party life which had been under way and persuaded Party members, in particular, to review their life in Party organizations at a high politico-ideological level. Besides, he ensured that the work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system was

carried on in close combination with practical activities.

As a result, the Party became imbued with the revolutionary idea of the great leader, the unity and cohesion of Party ranks based on the Juche idea was strengthened, and the revolutionary habit of thoroughly defending and implementing the leader's instructions and their embodiments, Party line and policies, was built up in the entire Party and whole society.

The entire Party was strengthened and developed into an integrated living organization which moved like an organism, into an invincible revolutionary rank which was able to press on with the revolution and construction, breaking through severe storms and trials.

3) THE REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMATION OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY AND ITS ASSIMILATION TO THE WORKING CLASS

In order to strengthen our revolutionary ranks the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pressed ahead with the work of transforming all the members of society in a revolutionary way and assimilating them to the working class.

The revolutionary transformation of the whole of society and its assimilation to the working class means, in a nutshell, a process in which the working class, having seized power, transforms society after its own pattern in all spheres of the economy, culture, ideology and morality, that is, a process of assimilating society to the working class.

The historic mission of the proletarian dictatorship is not only to liquidate the exploiting classes and crush their resistance, but to assimilate all the working people to the

working class, gradually eliminating all class distinctions. In our society, where the socialist system emerged victorious, the important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to educate and reshape the working people and assimilate the whole of society to the working class.

In making the whole of society revolutionary and assimilating it to the working class, the great leader clarified the important principles and methods: the educating and transforming of farmers and intellectuals with the working class as a model, while constantly increasing the leading role of the working class; the setting of the ideological revolution as the primary task and vigorously promoting education in the Juche idea, education in the Party's policies, training in the revolutionary traditions and communist education with class education as its main content, and the education in socialist patriotism; the strengthening of the revolutionary organizational life among the working people, the waging of the ideological struggle by means of criticism and the accelerating of their revolutionary transformation through the ideological struggle.

To Make the Working Class Revolutionary

In order to transform the whole society in a revolutionary way and assimilate it to the working class, the great leader paid close attention to thoroughly revolutionizing the working class first.

For the working class to perform its historic mission as the leading class, it must strictly adhere to its class stand and strengthen its revolutionary influence, by enhancing its leading role. Only then can it remould other working people into the working class or obliterate all class distinctions by

degrees. When talking with the voters in the Songnim constituency one day in November 1967, the great leader emphasized the need to transform workers thoroughly in a revolutionary manner, saying that they would not acquire the ideology of the working class automatically and become revolutionaries simply because they were working at the furnace shop or steel shop.

Even after the establishment of a socialist system outdated ideologies remain for a long time and, unless these ideas are eliminated thoroughly, even the working class may become degenerate.

Moreover, our working class was still young and after liberation its ranks increased rapidly and a large number of peasants and small traders and small and medium entrepreneurs joined them. They still retained a great deal of obsolete ideas.

That day he said that in order to revolutionize the working class education in the Party's policies, education in the revolutionary traditions and communist education with class education as the main content, should be intensified, and the Party life and the organizational life in the working people's organizations such as the trade unions, the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Women's Union should be further intensified so as to accelerate their revolutionary transformation. Since then, the work of revolutionizing the working class has been intensified, and the working class has become able to fulfil its role better as a revolutionary and refined class, as the leading class of the country.

For Transforming the Peasants in a Revolutionary Way and Assimilating Them to the Working Class

Transforming the peasants in a revolutionary way and assimilating them to the working class means reforming them after the pattern of the working class and getting rid of the distinctions between the peasantry and the working class not only in the economic life but also in the domain of ideological consciousness.

Socialist cooperativization was completed in our rural areas a long time ago; land and other means of production were all brought under joint ownership and all farmers are working collectively in the cooperative economy. The state made a large investment for the irrigation of agriculture and pressed ahead with the wide introduction of machinery, electricity and chemicals. It also built houses for them and grants them the benefits of free medical care and free education.

The system advanced far in the rural areas, but the farmers' level of ideological consciousness failed to catch up with it. Selfishness, petty-bourgeois ideology and other outdated ideas which ran counter to collectivism remained deep in their minds.

Without eliminating these outdated ideas from the minds of the farmers it was impossible to carry out the technical revolution, to develop the socialist cooperative economy, to turn cooperative ownership gradually into all-people ownership and to obliterate the distinctions between the workers and the farmers.

However, this work was more complicated and difficult than to reorganize the social system or to develop technology;

it had to be carried on strenuously and energetically over a long period.

In order to get farmers to become revolutionary and working-class, the great leader took steps to intensify the ideological revolution in the rural areas to heighten their class awareness, educate them in the spirit of serving the country and the people and conduct a strong campaign for cultivating in them both the collectivist spirit and the revolutionary and organizational spirit of the working class, while fighting against selfishness.

Constantly paying particular attention to the work of revolutionizing farmers, he sometimes called officials in this sector to learn from them the actual situation and give them important instructions, and sometimes visited rural villages to see himself how the ideological education of farmers was being conducted, while showing a concern even to the distribution of publications.

With the vigorous promotion of this work, a communist trait of working under the motto "One for all and all for one" was further displayed among the farmers as the days went on by overcoming individualism and selfishness and great successes were achieved in the implementation of the technical and cultural revolutions and in consolidating the socialist cooperative economy.

To Revolutionize Intellectuals and Assimilate Them to the Working Class

Considering the important role played by the intellectuals in the revolution and construction, the great leader worked hard as ever to revolutionize the intellectuals to meet the requirement of the developing revolution.

Immediately after the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966, he gave an important teaching on the need of rooting out dogmatism and sycophancy and of establishing Juche among the scientists at the meetings of the Party Central Committee and its Political Committee, and emphasized again the matter of revolutionizing the teachers at the meeting of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and the consultative meeting of workers in the educational sector.

Furthermore, on June 19, 1967, he made a very important speech before university lecturers in Hamhung City on making the intellectuals revolutionary.

In those days sycophancy and dogmatism were prevalent among the scientists and educationists in the city owing to the influence of the bourgeois elements and revisionists; some of the old-line intellectuals were even reverting to the evil habit they had had when serving the bourgeoisie in the past.

Until then the universities in the city were teaching the copies from the foreign textbooks which did not suit the situation in our country.

Some university lecturers were reluctant to lead Party life and to criticize shortcomings and tried to enforce double-standard discipline in the Party.

Not a few lecturers grew haughty enough to put on airs, boasting that they had studied in such and such places or graduated from such and such universities in the past, instead of thinking of serving the Party and the people faithfully.

Knowing the state of affairs the great leader made an important speech, "Our Intellectuals Must Be Revolutionaries Faithful to the Party, Working Class and the People" to the university lecturers that day.

The first important task given in the speech was to eradicate sycophancy and dogmatism and establish Juche

firmly in scientific research and in education.

The most serious defect revealed in our academic circles then was that scholars failed to equip themselves with the Juche idea of the Party.

In his speech the great leader ascribed the idea of sycophancy remaining in the minds of scholars to the fact that they were not firmly armed with our Party's policies and that they lacked scientific knowledge; he said that in all fields of science, both natural and social, they must implement the Juche idea of our Party and that they must reject sycophancy thoroughly in order to establish Juche firmly.

The second task set forth in the speech was to uproot selfish, petty-bourgeois and bourgeois ideas which still survive in the minds of intellectuals and to make all of them revolutionary and assimilate them to the working class.

The most important way of making intellectuals revolutionized was to strengthen their life in Party and other organizations.

The great leader said that some scientists must overcome the tendencies of disliking to take part in Party life and in criticism, thinking that they need no organizational life, control or education, and that they must train themselves ceaselessly through a well-disciplined life in the organization.

The third task for the intellectuals was that they should eliminate the tendency towards self-importance and improve their qualifications steadily by establishing the habit of studying.

What is important in establishing the habit of studying was to study the Party's policies in depth and equip themselves with the monolithic ideology of the Party and its policies and then to acquire scientific knowledge of their specialties. In acquiring this knowledge, the great leader explained,

they must follow scientific pursuits from the firm standpoint of Juche of our Party.

In many other instructions, including the speech addressed to the educational workers in March 1968, and the speech before the intellectuals in North Hamgyong Province in June of the same year, he elucidated again the method of revolutionizing intellectuals and ensured that the slightest deviations manifested in this work were corrected promptly.

In this way, all our intellectuals could advance determinedly along the road of revolution without any vacillation and hesitation and lead a worthy and happy life on that road.

As the vigorous campaign for revolutionizing the whole of society and assimilating it to the working class was conducted, our revolutionary ranks became further consolidated and all the people accelerated socialist construction powerfully, firmly rallied behind the respected leader.

4) THE ANNUAL ONE-MONTH COURSE FOR CADRES

The great revolutionary tasks set forth by the Party Conference required enhancing the role of cadres, the main force of our Party and the commanding personnel of our revolution who organize and direct the implementation of the line and policies of our Party.

However, our officials were not prepared well enough to meet the requirements of the developing reality. Some of them, instead of doing their best in order to prove themselves worthy of the great trust of the Party, neglected to carry out their duties faithfully, indulging in formalism and expediency; some others, when promoted, tended to putting on airs,

worked carelessly and behaved in a bureaucratic manner, not trying to accept the advice of their comrades, and wielded authority, regarding their offices as something like high posts of the old days.

Some of them ended in committing errors, following wicked persons blindly.

In view of this state of affairs, the great leader adopted decisive measures to improve the education of the cadres on active service and made them better prepared.

As a piece of iron gets rusty when it is left unattended in the open for a long time, so an official who works properly today can be badly affected by erroneous ideas and will become a good-for-nothing in the end, if he is left uneducated.

The fact that some officials, under the orders of undesirable elements, departed from the Party principle, was, in the final analysis, due to the fact that, lacking in the Party's monolithic ideology, they had been affected by erroneous ideas by degrees and had become unable to distinguish between right and wrong.

The great leader encouraged cadres to participate in study sessions faithfully and made sure that individual education was intensified by means of conversation and through the implementation of their assignments.

In addition, he attached importance to the refresher training of cadres.

Measures were adopted to get those officials who had had no access to systematic education to study at cadre-training institutions and all active-duty cadres to study for one month a year, away from their official duties.

When we consider both the situation and the immense tasks facing us in those days, that was a bold and positive step and a powerful method to educate cadres.

He regarded it as the most important thing fully to prepare

cadres who would educate and guide the masses, at a time when the struggle was gigantic and serious and when there was much work to do and the situation was tense.

On November 28, 1968, at midnight the great leader visited the Central Party School and acquainted himself in detail with students' studying and living conditions. Suggesting that some 200 cadres on the job should be enrolled each month, he explained the content of the curriculum of the short course.

Saying that cadres lacked the knowledge of Party policy, he said that 50 per cent of lectures at the University of National Economics should deal with economic theories and the remaining 50 per cent, ideological theories and that the Central Party School should devote all its efforts to teaching Party work, laying emphasis on discussions.

Later, in January 1969, a decision of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee was adopted on establishing the system of one-month course for the cadres on the job.

From then onwards, all our officials were able to learn under this system the revolutionary idea of Juche, Party policy and the communist way of work intensively every year.

5) THE QUESTIONS OF THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD AND THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung provided scientific and theoretical answers to the important problems arising in the building of socialism and communism regarding the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the complete victory of

socialism and its ultimate victory.

His answers that clarify the whole process and the milestone of socialist and communist construction make it possible to set up scientific strategies and tactics for the building of socialism and communism.

Relations between the Period of Transition and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Finding solutions to the problems of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat was very important for many countries including ours in the context of socialist construction after the establishment of the socialist system.

However, different views were causing a great confusion both in the theoretical and practical fields.

Some people, regarding the transition period as a period from the seizure of power by the working class to the victory of the socialist system, made the period of transition coincide in time with the dictatorship of the proletariat and thus claimed that once a socialist system was established, the dictatorship of the proletariat would no longer be needed.

On the other hand, some others, considering that the transition period would last to the higher phase of communism, understood that the dictatorship of the proletariat would coincide in time with the transition period.

When opposite views on this matter were being expressed worldwide, there was also a controversy over the matter in our country among some of those who were infected with dogmatism. In particular, bourgeois elements and revisionists in the Party spread their wrong opinions of this problem, thereby hampering people from having a correct understanding of it.

The great leader gave a new theoretical solution to this question in a number of works including “On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat”, which was addressed to Party ideological workers on May 25, 1967.

The great leader made a deep analysis of this problem, as in dealing with other problems, on the basis of practical experience in our country and in the context of the correlation between the viewpoints of the classical authors of the previous age, the then historical conditions and the premises from which they had proceeded.

When Marx advanced the theory of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat, he had in mind the developed capitalist countries, where both rural and urban areas had become completely capitalistic, such as England where he had lived for a long time. Because Marx proceeded from the premises on which no class distinction existed between the working class and the peasantry, he thought that the task of the transition period could be carried out in a relatively short period of time, once the working class crushed the capitalist class, expropriating its property and putting it under public ownership.

Marx, living in the period of premonopoly capitalism, also believed that the proletarian revolution would break out almost simultaneously and successively in the major capitalist countries of Europe and that the world revolution would triumph relatively in a short period. Proceeding from such premises, he assumed that the period of transition from capitalism to socialism would be a comparatively short and defined that the dictatorship of the proletariat would correspond with the transition period in terms of time.

Lenin also followed the Marxist standpoint in the main, when he raised the questions of the transition period and the

dictatorship of the proletariat. However, since Russia where he was living and working was a backward though nevertheless capitalist country, he considered the period up to the establishment of a classless society—where there would be no distinction between the working class and the peasantry after the seizure of power by the working class—to be the period of transition and thought it would be a relatively long period.

The great leader emphasized that although such views of the classical authors were correct under the historical circumstances of their times and the premises they had started from, they should not be applied mechanically under the present situation but developed in a creative way. He also pointed out that the dogmatic interpretation of this preceding theory by some people did not coincide with the reality and said that the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat should be considered separately.

In other words, he elucidated that if socialism has been founded and a classless society has been established in one country or in certain areas, the transition period should be regarded as terminated there even though the revolution has not triumphed on a worldwide scale, but that as long as capitalism remains in the world the dictatorship of the proletariat will not vanish, nor can we talk about the state withering, and that when we advance socialist construction and thoroughly win over the middle class to our side, when we eliminate the distinction between the working class and the peasantry and build a classless society, the task of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism will be accomplished.

The definition of the demarcation of the transition period reflects correctly the essence of the period of transition and the new circumstances and requirement of the developing revolution in our times.

One of the important characteristics in our era is that the socialist revolution has been carried out and socialism is being built in the countries which did not go through the normal course of capitalist development or in the countries where capitalism has developed to a certain degree but not in rural areas. These countries should continue to carry out the revolution and construction even after the accomplishment of the socialist revolution, so as to liquidate the ideological, technical and cultural backwardness of the rural areas left over from the old society and eliminate the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry made thereupon; they should build up the material and technical foundations of socialism in order to win positive middle-class support for socialism. Only then can they prevent the restoration of capitalism and achieve the ultimate victory of socialism.

On the basis of the definition of the demarcation of the transitional period the great leader made clear the law-governed process of going over to the higher phase of communism after the completion of the transition period. He said that in order to enter the higher phase of communism, the revolution and construction must be continued and the productive forces developed to such an extent that each works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs, even after the transition period is over.

He also gave a profound scientific and theoretical answer to the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

He said that even after the transition period is over the dictatorship of the proletariat must be continued up to the higher phase of communism, to say nothing of its necessity during the entire period of transition.

Without the dictatorship of the proletariat it is impossible to ensure success in the revolution and construction which would be conducted throughout the transition period and to

carry out the work of making all the members of the society revolutionaries and the work of building the material and technical foundations of communism with success even after the period of transition is over.

Even if communism has been built in one country or in certain areas, that society will not be free from the menace of imperialism and the resistance of internal enemies who conspire with external enemies, because the world revolution has not yet been accomplished and capitalism and imperialism continue to exist. Therefore, even in the higher phase of communism the state must not wither and the dictatorship of the proletariat must exist as ever.

The great leader further developed the theory of the complete victory of socialism and its ultimate victory in close correlation with the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

According to him, the socialist society which has achieved the complete victory is a society which is free from insidious manoeuvres of the hostile class and the corrosive action of obsolete ideas, a classless society where there are no difference between town and country, no class distinction between the working class and the peasantry, and a society where the solid material and technical foundations of socialism have been laid and the standard of living of the people has been generally raised to the level of the middle class and above. In other words, it is a society where the whole of society has been transformed after the pattern of the working class, and capitalism has been overwhelmed completely in all spheres of the economy, culture, ideology and morality so that there is no danger of capitalism being revived at home.

The great leader gave a scientific solution to the ultimate victory of socialism.

If the ultimate victory of socialism is to be won, the danger

of the revival of capitalism should disappear from both within and without. To this end, the imperialist siege must be replaced by the socialist one through the promotion of the world revolution, the way for the dictatorship of the proletariat to become a worldwide system should be opened, and strong international solidarity among the working class and the oppressed people throughout the world should be achieved.

Elucidating that the world revolution can triumph ultimately as socialist revolutions break out and emerge completely victorious in many countries and the socialist countries develop gradually in scope and strength, the great leader stressed that for this purpose class alliance and solidarity among the socialist countries should be cemented and their strength be made unconquerable. He said in particular that each socialist country must consolidate international solidarity with the working class and oppressed people throughout the world under the active support of the other units of the world socialist revolution, while strengthening its internal revolutionary force in an all-round way, and should smash the aggression and destructive manoeuvres of the allied forces of world imperialism with concerted efforts and thus defend the socialist countries jointly.

6) TO BRING ABOUT A NEW REVOLUTIONARY UPSWING

In 1967 when we were waging the first campaign for carrying out the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, we encountered many difficulties.

To cope with the US imperialists' ever-increasing manoeuvres of aggression, production in all fields of the national

economy had to be increased over and above the plan so as to speed up socialist industrialization, while making great efforts for the defence upbuilding. This required funds, materials and manpower.

In such conditions it was very difficult for us to press ahead with both economic construction and defence upbuilding. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, however, was determined to do it at any cost as our revolution demanded it and believed that we could accomplish it without fail if we brought into action the revolutionary enthusiasm of our workers, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals and depended on their inexhaustible creative efforts.

Then, he forcefully organized and mobilized the entire Party and all the people for a fresh revolutionary upsurge. On December 31, 1966, the great leader attended the New Year celebration held by the workers of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory. In the lounge of the clubhouse he talked with labour innovators from the factories and enterprises in the city and asked workers of the locomotive factory about their New Year resolve.

They said that they were resolved to produce five more electric locomotives than planned for the new year by using the materials they had saved.

Greatly pleased at this, the respected leader, calculating the materials already saved and those which would be available to the factory in the future, said that they should produce three, for five would be too much.

That day the great leader saw the art performance given by the workers of the factories and enterprises in the city and posed for a photograph with them, congratulating them on their success and wishing them greater victory in the future.

The touching news of this made all the people buckle down to the struggle in the new year in high spirits.

He spent the New Year's Eve with workers and encouraged them to perform new exploits. In February of the same year, he held the national meeting of agricultural workers and inspired them to make greater efforts. Besides, he ensured that the functions were organized of conveying the joint congratulatory messages and banners of the Party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet to the factories and enterprises which had set examples in the fulfilment of the national economic plan of the previous year, and thus heightened the morale of the working people.

On the other hand, he saw to it that all sectors and units waged a powerful struggle for smashing passivity and conservatism which were hindering the implementation of the Party's new line.

In those days passivity and conservatism were seriously manifested, above all, in the formulation of the national economic plan.

Some officials, vacillating and shrinking back when faced with difficulties, stood against working out an ambitious plan; worse still, they even tried to cut down the amount the workers resolved to produce. They even tried to justify themselves by applying the old norms.

As a result, the national economic development plan for 1967 compiled by the State Planning Commission envisaged an increase of scarcely 6 per cent in the total industrial output value compared with the previous one.

This was a far cry from the task given by the great leader at the Party Conference, a task of ensuring an annual economic growth of at least 13 per cent to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan. A serious matter was that the objectives of some major items for production were set lower than the figure of 1966.

In the latter part of January 1967 the great leader called

the sub-workteam leaders and higher officials of the Songhung Mine to Pyongyang in order to discuss the measures to overcome passivity and conservatism which stood in the way of the revolution and bring about a new upsurge in production and construction.

This mine was producing a large part of the total output of nonferrous metals in our country. However, the plan worked out by its officials was very conservative.

He held a consultative meeting with them and asked the reason why the plan had been made lower than the previous year.

When the manager stood up, he interrupted him, saying: "I would not listen to your report," and asked some one else to speak. When another person stood to answer, he recognized that he was a man in charge of a pit and gave no ear to him, saying: "Go back to your seat. You, too, have become an 'office' worker."

Then a workteam leader of the Hyoksin (innovation—Tr.) Pit rose to his feet.

The great leader wanted him to come nearer and asked him how many workteams were there in the pit, how much had his workteam produced the previous year and what amount would it produce that year.

Having heard the answer that his workteam would produce about 1.7 times the production of nonferrous metal compared with the previous year, the great leader asked again if it could really turn out so much.

The workteam leader replied he would do it whatever happened.

Very pleased with this, the great leader beckoned a sub-workteam leader of the pit to his side.

After inquiring about his health and living conditions in

detail, he asked him the production quota of his sub-workteam.

The sub-workteam leader answered with confidence that he would fulfil the quota higher than the previous one, by August 15.

Saying that it meant to finish the plan four and half months earlier, the great leader admired him highly.

Then he listened to the opinions of several others working at the pit face. They also pledged that they would carry out whatever task given by the Party.

The largest potential was exactly in the burning heart of the working class.

Senior officials in the ministry and officials in the mine could not grasp this nor did they try to do so.

In fact, production could be increased markedly if only the ore-dressing plant was repaired a little and some rock-drills and other equipment were supplied. Ministerial officials, however, drew up an unreasonable plan for the mine in a subjective way, without visiting it, and the mine officials accepted the plan, only thinking of getting a prize while working easily.

At that consultative meeting which was continued in the afternoon the great leader learned about the details of the situation at the mine, analysed production targets of the workteams and sub-workteams one by one and ensured that all the problems were solved and so made clear the ways and means for the mine to advance faster. Concluding the meeting he emphasized that the Songhung Mine should launch a campaign to increase the output of nonferrous metals by 100 per cent compared with the previous year.

The Songhung Mine waged a fierce struggle to overcome passivity, making a great stride in the production of minerals.

Later, the great leader convened a plenary meeting of the

Cabinet for six days in order to correct the ideological viewpoint of the senior officials.

The meeting was attended by the members of the Cabinet, members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, senior officials of the central organs and the chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees.

The meeting criticized leading officials who behaved in a bureaucratic manner, worked in a passive way in production, lacked enthusiasm for carrying out Party policy and acted arrogantly.

At the meeting the great leader persuaded them to find out their shortcomings and repent of them sincerely, and taught them how to rectify them. Then he told them to reexamine the national economic plan for 1967 in the spirit of this meeting in which discussion and criticism were made.

Furthermore, he instructed that we should bring about another innovation in socialist construction so as to leap forward and improve the people's standard of living.

After the plenary meeting the National Economic Plan for 1967 was amended to be twice as great as that of the original one.

In order to rouse all the people to the fulfilment of the plan, the great leader visited the Ryongsong Machine Factory in June of the same year, and guided an enlarged meeting of the factory Party committee.

He pointed out the fact that many leading officials were then wavering without confidence because they were ignorant of the essence and significance of the Party line and said that if they tried to work in an easy-going manner, they would be unable to carry out both economic construction and defence upbuilding. He, then, stressed that if we would bring about a revolutionary upsurge just as we did in 1957 when we launched a Chollima Movement, we would be perfectly able

to implement whatever tasks.

He emphasized that the working class should take the lead in implementing the Party line and expressed his belief that the workers of the Ryongsong Machine Factory, in particular, would advance at the head of the great revolutionary upsurge in order to implement to the letter the line set forth at the Party Conference.

Leaving the place after finishing his on-the-spot guidance, he told the officials of the factory again that they must effect a Chollima upsurge.

The workers of Ryongsong resolved to fulfil the yearly plan one and half months ahead of schedule, to produce a great amount of equipment over and above the plan and to win the title of the Chollima Factory by the end of the following year, and appealed to the factories and enterprises throughout the country to respond to it.

A wonderful work manner was created: they finished the day's quotas in the morning and produced two or three times as much as their daily quotas by the end of the working hour; passivity, conservatism and mystification about technology were smashed and new innovations and miraculous successes were made hourly and daily.

Later, at the 16th Plenary Meeting of the 4th Party Central Committee, instructing that the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge kindled at Ryongsong should be spread to the whole country the great leader said:

“To implement this new revolutionary line of building up our economy and defences in parallel, cadres and working people in all branches and all units should first make thorough ideological preparations, and second, wage a forceful struggle against passivity and conservatism, backwardness and slackness, and increase their efforts many times over in all branches of the national economy. Thus, the

great Chollima march must be sustained and a fresh revolutionary surge forward be made in each and every field of socialist economic construction and the building up of our defence.”

The great leader instructed that in order to effect a new great revolutionary surge we should wage a forceful ideological struggle against passivists, conservatives and waverers and make an uncompromising struggle against all sorts of unsound ideological elements and their manifestations which hampered our way of advance such as Right and “Left” opportunism, factionalism, parochialism and nepotism which were still to be found in the Party.

The plenary meeting marked an epoch-making change in spreading the flames of the great revolutionary surge over the whole country.

In ore and coal mines, iron and steel works, machine factories and light industry factories as well as on cooperative farms a productive surge was effected and brilliant successes were achieved.

The workers of Ryongsong completed their yearly plan two months and twenty days earlier than schedule and the miners in the Songhung Mine produced nonferrous metals nearly twice as much as the original plan. All other factories and enterprises throughout the country carried out their production plans ahead of schedule. Agriculture, though it had suffered from severe floods, increased grain production by 16 per cent as against the previous year.

7) TO EASE THE STRAIN ON THE MANPOWER SITUATION

In order to solve the manpower problem in socialist

construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has always directed particular attention to improving labour administration.

With the progress of socialist construction new factories were erected one after another and new production sectors were established in succession. Therefore, manpower supply always fell short of the need, as if the shortage was caused by the law of socialist society, so to speak.

That was why the improving of labour administration was essential to the whole process of socialist construction. Increasing the output value per worker by making maximum and effective use of available manpower through an efficient labour administration was a decisive factor for a high speed in socialist construction.

Improving labour administration was a particularly important matter in our country.

In our country which was limited in cultivated land we had to introduce intensive farming. To complete the mechanization of agriculture it would take a certain period of time, and even if we effected it, there were few sources of rural population which could be drawn to industry.

Worse still, we had to conduct the revolution and construction in the conditions that our country was divided and we were directly confronted with US imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction. So, unless manpower resources were made the most economic and rational use of, it would have been impossible to perform our political and military tasks or speed up socialist construction.

Finding solutions to the tense manpower problem in our country in those days was particularly pressing in view of the need to advance our revolution and construction still further.

Because of the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War, however, the rate of growth in the working population

was very low in those days and our sources to supplement manpower was extremely limited: there was a gulf between the demand and the supply of manpower.

What, then, was to be done to ease the strain on the manpower situation?

Neither had we an external source of manpower, nor could we allow ourselves to slow down the speed of our advance. The only way out was to make the most economic and effective use of available manpower.

Some senior officials, however, without a correct understanding of the importance of labour administration, paid little attention to this work.

A great deal of manpower was being wasted everywhere in spite of the acute shortage.

A certain coal mine was keeping a staff of 14 young and adult men at its clubhouse and some fruit farm had a construction workteam of 50 persons, although it had done nothing particular to construct for several years.

Officials of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Labour were wasting labour and hindering production by allocating and removing workers without plan.

Some factories, enterprises and cooperative farms were in the habit of holding meetings during working hours or diverting manpower for unauthorized purposes as they pleased. They were trying to carry out their tasks by massive employment of manpower, instead of paying attention to the technical innovation movement and mechanization for increased production with less manpower.

This was why in those days the respected leader attached great significance to the work of labour administration and paid close attention to it.

At the 16th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee held in July 1967 the great leader discussed the

matter of improving labour administration, as well as that of bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge in the economic work and gave important instructions.

He said that the most important factor in labour administration was to educate all the working people to like labour and do it willingly.

Labour administration was generally understood as a technical and practical matter relating to the administration and organization of manpower such as the exploration of manpower sources, the training of reserve labour forces, the organization and distribution of manpower, and the assessment of work norms and wages. So people did not know that it meant work with people and that, accordingly, the basic method of easing the labour shortage lay in cultivating a communistic attitude towards labour among the working people.

In dealing with labour administration, as in all other affairs, the great leader considered that the working masses were responsible for labour administration and that the matter of eliminating the waste of labour, making rational use of it and increasing the output per worker depended, in the final analysis, on how consciously the working people would participate in labour and on whether they had a right attitude towards labour.

Furthermore, the great leader instructed to enforce a strict discipline and a rigid system of keeping working hours, to allocate labour properly and to observe thoroughly the socialist principle of distribution, to make economic use of manpower through technical innovation, to allocate more manpower to the direct, major production sectors by reducing it in the nonproductive, indirect sectors and to pay attention to the work of labour planning and supply services.

Later, the great leader ensured that ideological education

to cultivate a communist attitude towards labour among the working people was conducted and that a forceful ideological struggle was waged against the practices of disliking labour and violating labour discipline.

In addition, he ensured that the technical revolution was stepped up.

A decisive guarantee for easing the shortage of labour and rapidly increasing labour productivity was to step up the technical revolution.

An efficient technical revolution would make it possible not only to reduce the demand for labour and increase production rapidly, but also enable women and old people to perform the work which was performed by young and adult people so that labour could be used more effectively.

Saying that he could comply with officials' request for steel needed for technical innovation but not their request for labour, the great leader persuaded them to make the technical revolution vigorously.

Besides, in order to ease the strain on labour he took steps to reorganize the managerial structure of institutions and enterprises and to reduce the sizes of management staffs, and ensured that production and labour organization was improved and labour redistributed after considering sex, age, physical constitution and technical skill so that all the working people could display their capacities to the full, while making full use of 480-minute work day.

Besides, he had the system of studying techniques and skills readjusted and strengthened so as to raise the standards of technical skill of the working people, labour administration improved, the socialist principle of distribution thoroughly observed and the spendings on sanatoria, holiday homes and social security for the working people increased.

In this way, a new change started to take place in the work

of labour administration. As a result of all-out campaign to explore untapped sources of labour and make most of available manpower, great success was achieved. The great leader also took prompt measures to rectify deviations appeared in the work of labour administration.

One spring day in 1968 the great leader received a letter from a woman in Nampo City.

The letter said that the Nampo Glass Factory adjusted its work force that year by dismissing mostly married women including even skilled ones with more than ten years of service records.

The great leader, who always reads people's minds from their simple voice, learned from her letter that the officials had a wrong attitude towards labour administration and were making a serious mistake.

At that time, on the excuse of economizing on manpower, officials were reducing organizational structures and personnel without taking into consideration the specific realities and characteristics of the units concerned. This was hindering production in no small measure. Officials of some factories and enterprises deliberately dismissed married women without considering their skills.

During his on-the-spot guidance to Nampo City on May 21, 1968, the great leader called senior officials of the Nampo Glass Factory and asked them the reason why the factory dismissed many married women.

One official of the factory Party committee replied that because the factory had too many married women who were unable to work on the night shifts, it had no alternative to do so.

The great leader, pointing out what was wrong with the factory officials in labour administration, said that, according to them, girls posed no problem, but married women were

difficult to work in the factory because they had children and were unable to take part in night shifts. He said that the officials were wrong. He explained that it was natural that girls got married when they reached a marriageable age, and that, if married women were provided with proper conditions, they would also be able to work on the night shifts, or if labour was organized properly women could work in the daytime and men in the night. Thus, he corrected the faults revealed in the work of officials.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader, labour administration was improved, and a successful solution was provided to the acute problem of manpower in all branches of the national economy in those days.

8) RETALIATION FOR “RETALIATION” AND ALL-OUT WAR FOR ALL-OUT WAR

The Spy Ship *Pueblo* Captured

On January 23, 1968, a patrol ship of the Korean People's Army, which was on regular duty, captured the notorious US armed spy ship *Pueblo* which had intruded into our territorial waters and was committing acts of espionage.

According to the confessions of her crew, the ship was designed for intelligence activities against other countries and belonged to the Pacific Fleet of the US imperialist aggressors.

By direction of the US Central Intelligence Agency the *Pueblo* arrived at Yokosuka in Japan, her home port, early in December 1967, and from the commander of the US Navy Forces in Japan she received the special orders to spy on our Republic, i.e., firstly to ascertain the activities of the navy of

the Korean People's Army, secondly to monitor all electronic signals transmitted by the Korean People's Army, thirdly to judge the response of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to spy ships such as a US armed spy ship, which intruded into the territorial waters of the DPRK, and fourthly to discover and report all the new data which would be matters of military concern.

Under these special orders the spy ship in the guise of an oceanographer intruded into our territorial waters and collected information on military and state secrets—the location of our naval bases and headquarters, formation of vessels and their fighting capacity, transport capacity of harbours and numbers of vessels going in and out, radar sites and communication centres, sound effect on the ocean for submarine operation, dispositions of all military targets and industrial establishments.

This was an act of rank piracy, a violent infringement on a sovereign state, and part of its planned manoeuvres to unleash another war in Korea.

Therefore, the capture of the *Pueblo* was the exercise of sovereignty on the part of the DPRK and a self-defensive step of our people for safeguarding national dignity and the country's security.

The fact that an armed ship which was not a fishing vessel had intruded into another country's territorial waters was itself a piratic act of aggression which could never be tolerated. Nevertheless, the enemy vessel did not obey the challenge given by our patrol ship but was the first to open fire. Therefore, the aggressors, the provokers, well deserved punishment.

The Resolute Statement

When the armed spy ship *Pueblo* was captured red-handed on the East Sea of Korea, US imperialists became frantic like a frightened wolf.

US President Johnson, who heard the report of the ship's capture at two o'clock in the morning, called a meeting of the "National Security Council" in haste and made a decision to bring diplomatic pressure upon us to obtain the release of the ship and her crew and, in case of failure, to exert military pressure.

They claimed that the capture of the *Pueblo* was a "violation of the international law" and that we should "apologize" and "release" the ship. They even filed a complaint of the matter at the UN.

But they were anachronistic.

Seeing through the US imperialists' scheme and anticipating the developments, the great leader organized a political offensive to bring the fact to light.

As the days went by, the whole truth of the incident became known to the world. The US imperialists were isolated, condemned and jeered by the world's people.

Driven into a tight corner the US imperialist aggressors laid bare the nature of warmongers and were making desperate efforts.

The US imperialists clamoured that unless the *Pueblo* and her crew were returned, they would "bombard" and "blockade" our harbours as a "retaliation step", would attack Wonsan to take back the ship, and would "capture" our vessels. And they dispatched a task force of the nuclear-driven aircraft carrier *Enterprise* and four destroyers to the

East Sea of Korea. This was followed by the sending of another task force of the aircraft carriers *Yorktown* and *Ranger*, the communication-relay ship *Arlington* and the armed spy ship *Banner*. In addition, they brought two air force squadrons into south Korea from Japan. At the same time they ordered the calling up of 14,600 reservists of air force and naval aviation and army reinforcements in the continental United States, stopped the discharge of naval reservists and alerted the US imperialist troops occupying south Korea, the south Korean puppet army and the Japanese "Self-defence Forces". The US imperialist guns were levelled at us, the engines of aircraft and tanks were started and the task forces were nearing the East Sea of Korea.

A hair-trigger situation was created in Korea.

The attention of the world was focused on Korea.

The reactionaries, as if they had a good chance, clamoured that Korea would no longer be able to sustain herself. Some people who were afraid of war half begged and half "advised" us to send *Pueblo* back to the United States. Even our friends and the world's progressive people revealed their feelings of apprehension.

On February 8, 1968, at the banquet to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the reorganization of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Korean People's Army, a regular army, the great leader declared: "If the US imperialists persist in their attempt to solve this matter by mobilizing their armed forces to threaten and blackmail us, they will get nothing out of it. If they get anything it will be only corpses and death. We do not want war, but we are not afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will retaliate for the 'retaliation' of the US imperialists, return all-out war for all-out war...."

This statement showed the fighting spirit, full confidence and resolute determination that we would never tolerate any provocative manoeuvres by the US imperialists who tried to infringe upon our country's sovereignty and our nation's dignity and that if the enemy dared to attack us, we would deal a telling blow to the aggressors.

Our people and our People's Army were determined to destroy the US imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy. They were in high spirits.

"Let's be fully prepared to destroy the US imperialists at a blow if they dare to attack us!" and "Let's continue to bring about upswings in production with the feelings of striking a bayonet into the heart of our enemy, US imperialism!"

Soldiers of the People's Army occupied their positions, ready to fight; workers, farmers and all other working people achieved miraculous successes and made new innovations in



The wreck of an enemy's aeroplane which was shot down by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army; an enemy's PCE-56 which was sunk, and the crew of the captured spy ship *Pueblo*

production and construction, a rifle in one hand and a sickle or hammer in another more tightly.

Around this time, the great leader convened the National Youth Meeting of General Mobilization, the Meeting of the Activists of the Red Flag Companies of the Korean People's Army and many other meetings and gave on-the-spot guidance to the units of the People's Army and the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, while pushing forward economic construction vigorously. In February alone he guided the National Conference of Agricultural Workers on the 14th, visited the Sinyang Food Shop in Central District, Pyongyang, the following day, where he weighed himself chicken and duck and learned about the amounts of meat and eggs supplied to people. Four days later he called at the Mangyongdae Fountainpen Factory of Disabled Soldiers to look after the disabled soldiers in and out of work. And two days later he went to Hwangju and taught how to breed rabbits.

Even when the US imperialists were howling and threatening to attack us, the great leader dealt composedly with the nation's affairs as usual. The world's people could not help admiring his iron nerves and, on the contrary, enemies were panic-stricken.

A Written Apology of US Imperialism

The US imperialists who were threatening to start a war any minute became crest-fallen.

Scared at the firm determination of the great leader and at the soaring spirit of our people and our People's Army who rose stoutly in support of his instructions, the US imperialist aggressors who had sent a lot of warships and combat

equipment and alerted the US troops stationing in south Korea, the puppet army and Japan's "Self-defence Forces" were deterred from attacking us; they only repeated gibberish.

Keeping the US imperialist aggressors on the defensive completely by a powerful political offensive as well as his resolute stand and determined attitude, the great leader mapped out a new plan of operation to deal a fatal blow at the embarrassed enemy before the world public by compelling them to come to negotiation.

The great leader told his officials about the need to make the US imperialists who had been frightened at the spirit of the Korean people kneel down before us and to receive a written apology from them. He added that if we pinned them down and pulled them hard, they would have no alternative but to come to negotiation.

The US imperialists came to negotiate at our request. They asserted at first that they would never make a written apology and insisted on signing only the "receipt" if they got back the crew. They wanted to save "face".

However, their obduracy did not work.

The US imperialists were compelled to accept our claims. On December 23, 1968, at Panmunjom the US imperialists kneeled down before our people and signed the written apology for the incident of the army spy ship *Pueblo*.

The written apology reads as follows:

To the Government of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

The Government of the United States of America,
Acknowledging the validity of the confessions of the crew

of the USS *Pueblo* and of the documents of evidence produced by the representation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the effect that the ship, which was seized by the self-defence measures of the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 23, 1968, had illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on many occasions and conducted espionage activities of spying out important military and state secrets of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Shoulders full responsibility and solemnly apologizes for the grave acts of espionage committed by the US ship against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after having intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

And gives firm assurance that no US ships will intrude again in future into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Meanwhile, the Government of the United States of America earnestly requests the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to deal leniently with the former members of the USS *Pueblo* confiscated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea side, taking into consideration the fact that the crew members have confessed honestly to their crimes and petitioned the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for lenience.

This written apology was a historic evidence which had denounced the villainous act of aggression by US imperialism and its miserable end and recorded another brilliant victory of our people.

On that day, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to expel the crew of the armed spy

ship *Pueblo* from the territory of the northern half of the country.

Eighty-two spies, the former crew of the *Pueblo*, were thus expelled.

This brilliant victory gained by smashing the myth about the “powerfulness” of US imperialism again was a victory of our Party’s self-defence line set forth by the great leader, of his staunch anti-imperialist stand which would never compromise with or yield to US and other imperialism and of the art of his outstanding leadership.

A newspaper of the Arab Republic of Egypt wrote:

“How could a small country like Korea slap a gigantic devil of United States? How could they seize the *Pueblo* and humble the arrogant US devil? How does Korea come to have such a powerful force as to cope with US imperialist aggression?

“It is because they have the leadership headed by the respected Premier Kim Il Sung.”

Voices of admiring, congratulating and supporting the Korean people for their just stand and struggle rang out from the people throughout the world.

9) FOUNDING A THEORY OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY

While leading the people to maintain the great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid close attention to the theoretical and practical problems arising anew in the development of socialist economic theory and in economic construction.

In those days there arose many problems of economic theory to be settled as the construction of socialism pro-

gressed in depth.

Although scholars and economists were arguing about these problems internationally, no correct answers were given to many of them. Some people were advancing erroneous views, thus greatly impeding both the development of socialist economic theory and economic construction.

Some of our scholars and officials were affected by opportunist theories and looked up to foreign methods of economic management.

Some of the leading workers in our state and economic bodies argued that even if our industrial output increased by only six or seven per cent annually, that was sufficient, since production in capitalist countries barely increased by two or three per cent a year. They tried to fix the rate of growth of the national economy low deliberately and to give prominence only to material incentives to the working people, proposing an internal cost-accounting system, a mark system, imitation currency and what not. Some officials were afraid that sideline production or the peasant market could revive capitalism immediately and tried to abolish it in haste.

The question of clarifying economic theories arising in socialist economic construction was not a simple theoretical matter but a very serious practical problem of whether the revolutionary stand could be maintained in socialist economic construction or not and whether the great revolutionary upsurge could be kept up in our country or not.

Proceeding from such an urgent demand, the great leader met the scholars in this sector and the officials concerned on March 1, 1969 and gave an all-round answer to the important theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of socialism and communism.

He dealt with the problems by classifying them in three categories: first, the question of the relationship between the

scale of the economy and the rate of production growth in a socialist society; secondly, the question of the means of production in commodity form and the use of the law of value in a socialist society; and thirdly, the question of the peasant market in a socialist society and of the way to abolish it.

The Scale of the Economy and the Rate of Production Growth

In those days some scholars put forward a “theory” that although the economy grows without interruption in a socialist society, its rate of growth cannot exceed 4-5 or 6-7 per cent a year after a certain stage of development is reached. The potentials for production growth, they assumed, diminish in the period of the reequipping of the economy as compared with the previous period of reconstruction and, accordingly, as the economy develops and its scale expands, the possibilities for increasing production grow smaller. In other words, they contended, the further industry advances, the more potentials for growth diminish and the slower the growth rate of production becomes.

Noting that people who thought in that fashion did not understand the true advantages of the socialist economic system or did not wish to know them, the great leader said: a socialist society has unlimited potentials for developing the economy at a continuously high rate which would be inconceivable in a capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis strengthens, the greater this potential becomes. He explained the reasons as follows:

In a socialist society all the manpower and natural resources of the country can be utilized in the most rational

way and production can be raised continually according to plan, and this potential for production growth will increase as the balance between the branches of the national economy is maintained and the country's economy is coordinated well by strengthening the functions of the state as an economic organizer and improving the economic management capacity of officials; also the production relations of socialism open a broad avenue to unrestricted development of the productive forces, and the socialist state, by making use of this potential, can develop technology rapidly, according to plan; particularly in a socialist society, the people's high revolutionary zeal is the decisive factor in the development of the productive forces and the essential superiority of the socialist system lies in the fact that the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, work consciously for the country and the people, for society and the collective, as well as for their own welfare.

Then he proved the reasons by practical experience in the building of socialism in our country.

During the Five-Year Plan our economic situation was very difficult and the developments at home and abroad were extremely complex.

But in our country the Five-Year Plan which had envisaged a 2.6-fold increase in total industrial output value was carried out in two years and a half, and the plan for major manufactured goods was also fulfilled on all production indices within four years.

During the seven or eight years since the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the tasks of the overall technical revolution were carried out, with the result that new branches of industry were established, its technical equipment was radically improved, and the volume of production expanded several times over.

If the “theory” that with the expansion of the scale of production the rate of growth decreases had been correct, it would have been impossible for our country to keep up the high rate of production growth in the period that followed the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan. But the economy developed continually at a high speed, though our country allocated more of its accumulation than planned for the defence construction in view of the US imperialists’ more pronounced aggressive manoeuvres.

Above all, the national economic plan for 1967, the plan for the first year of the simultaneous construction of the economy and our defences, was a tight plan envisaging a 12.8 per cent increase in total industrial output value over the previous year. But the plan was overfulfilled by far and industrial output increased by 17 per cent that year.

All this shows that we can develop the economy as fast as we wish, no matter how big its scale is, if we do political work well, in accordance with the line set by our Party, and thereby raise the political consciousness of the masses, arouse their revolutionary zeal and constantly improve technology.

The Means of Production in Commodity Form and the Use of the Law of Value

In those days some economists were arguing about whether the means of production are commodities in a socialist society and whether the law of value operates in the domain of their production and circulation.

Some people fell into the Rightist tendency that favoured the capitalist way of economic management by overestimating the importance of commodity production and the law of value, while others committed the ultra-“Left” error that was

revealed in their total ignoring of commodity production and the role of the law of value, taking no account of the transitional character of our social system. This resulted in the careless management of enterprises and in the great waste of the means of production and labour.

At one time some senior officials visited the Hwanghae Iron Works and disgraced themselves by trying to apply the law of value incorrectly. When they argued unreasonably for the application of the law of value, the smelters said; "Get away with your law of value or 'law of valves'. We don't need any material incentive! So long as our livelihood is guaranteed, we'll devote our all to working for the country and the people. Stop bothering us and go away."

Learning about this state of affairs, the great leader clearly explained the relations between commodity and currency in a socialist society, the means of production in commodity form and the use of the law of value in particular.

Noting that to find a right solution to this question, it was necessary, first of all, to have a clear idea of the properties of commodities and the origin of commodity production, he said: commodities are produced not for one's personal consumption but for sale, and commodity production presupposes the social division of labour and the differentiation of appropriation of the products; the factor determining when the means of production are commodities and when they are not in a socialist society should also be found in the differentiation of ownership; when the means of production are transferred from state to cooperative ownership and between cooperative ownership each other they are commodities in both cases and the law of value therefore operates; and when they are exported the means of production are commodities and are traded at the world market price or at the socialist market price as they change hands.

In this regard he paid special attention to the means of production such as the equipment, raw materials and other supplies which were transferred between state enterprises. They were manufactured on the basis of socialist cooperation between production enterprises, and even when they were transferred from one enterprise to another they remained under the ownership of the socialist state, and such means of production were supplied not through free trade but under state planning of equipment and material supply.

Judging from the conditions for commodity production the means of production in such a case were not commodities and, accordingly, the law of value in the proper sense of the word could not work in their production and transactions.

What, then, should we call these means of production which are transferred between state enterprises, if not commodities, and what should we say is being made use of, if not the operation of the law of value, in fixing the prices of the means of production when they are transferred, or in calculating their costs when produced?

Raising these questions the great leader replied by advancing a theory of the commodity form of production means and of the formal operation of the law of value. In other words, he said, the means of production transferred between state enterprises are not commodities, but assume the commodity form and, accordingly, in this case the law of value does not operate in substance as in the case of commodity production, but only in form; such means of production are not commodities in the proper sense of the word, but merely assume the commodity form, and, accordingly, what is made use of here is not the operation of the law of value in the proper sense of the word, but the law of value in its outward form; and in the case of the production and exchange of means of production, it is not value itself but the form of value which is

made use of simply as an instrument of economic accounting.

As the great leader explained, the means of production transferred between state enterprises were not really commodities but only assumed the form of commodities because the state enterprises were relatively independent in using and managing the means of production and in running the economy, as if they were under different ownership when in fact they were all under one and the same state ownership. Because of the transitional character of a socialist society, state enterprises were granted relative independence in management and, if the means of production were not commodities, they were delivered and received under strict accounting procedure, on the principle of equivalent compensation.

In other words, it was because in a socialist society the productive forces had not developed to such an extent that each person works according to his abilities and each receives according to his needs and not all people possessed so great a collectivist spirit as to value and take responsible care of state property as though it was their own and because labour had not become life's prime requirement.

Basing himself on the theory of the means of production in commodity form the great leader stressed that a proper use of the commodity form and the commercial form in the production and circulation of the means of production was of some importance in methodically increasing the profits of the enterprises and state accumulation, by eliminating the wasteful use of social labour and strengthening the economic regime and that it was therefore necessary to make proper use of them in all branches of the national economy.

The Peasant Market and the Way to Abolish It

The word *chang* (market—Tr.) is a backward form of trade which came into being as handicrafts developed in the feudal period.

Though the peasant market in a socialist society is also a form of trade whereby, at definite places, the peasants sell directly to people part of the agricultural and animal products, both of the collective economy of the cooperative farms and of the sideline work of individual cooperative members, it retained a number of features which had survived from capitalism. In other words, in the peasant market prices were determined naturally according to supply and demand and, therefore, the law of value operated somewhat blindly.

Therefore, some officials asserted that the peasant market should be abolished immediately, and that the state should even purchase all the sideline products of the peasants and supply them to the population in a planned way. Such an assertion was a tendency of considering only the negative aspect of the peasant market.

In this connection, the great leader said that though a backward form of trade which retained a number of capitalist features, there was more good than bad in the continued existence of sideline production and the peasant market in a socialist society, that we were not yet in a position to supply everything necessary for the people's life in sufficient quantities, through state channels, especially miscellaneous goods for daily use like brooms and calabash-ladles, and food items like meat, eggs, perilla seeds and sesame and, under such circumstances, it was not wrong with individuals producing them on sideline and selling them in the market, and that even

a backward way should be made use of when more modern ways could not cover everything.

The peasant market in a socialist society provides conveniences for the people by supplying them with various miscellaneous goods in the area beyond the reach of the state, helps to improve the peasants' livelihood to some extent and assists state-run commerce, thus expanding the channels of commodity supply and making close economic ties between towns and countryside.

Noting that we should not try to abolish the peasant market immediately or restrain it, by taking legal measures or excessive administrative control in a socialist society, but we should make active and effective use of it, the great leader gave a full explanation of the conditions and ways to abolish individual sideline production and the peasant market.

According to him, individual sideline production and the peasant market will disappear only when the country is industrialized, technology is highly developed and there are ample supplies of all consumer goods required by the people, and when cooperative ownership is turned into ownership of all the people.

Like this, the clarification of conditions and ways to abolish the peasant market opened up a good prospect for the development of commerce and its conversion to a complete supply system.

In his work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" the great leader gave a perfect answer to the fundamental problems of socialist economic theory, thus developing the socialist political economy onto a new, higher stage and illumined a bright road for socialist economic construction.

As this principle was embodied in socialist economic construction and the deviations revealed among some offi-

cials eliminated, the advantage of the socialist economic system was displayed more fully in Korea and the country's economic construction forged ahead at a high speed.

II. UPHOLDING THE BANNER OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ANTI-US STRUGGLE

During the 10 years after the Fourth Congress of our Party, fierce flames of revolutionary struggle blazed up in the five continents of the world and the tempest of the revolution to wipe out imperialism and colonialism raged fiercely particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The people who had groaned for a long time under subjugation and oppression by imperialism and colonialism dealt out severe punishment to the US and other imperialists and colonialists with their full strength, and turned the wheel of history vigorously.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul (Vice-President) and Comrade Kim Yong Nam (Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister) reminisced about this great revolutionary change which was noteworthy in the history of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

In those days the international situation was very complicated, and numerous events and incidents happened in the world's political arena.

Owing to the aggression and war policy of the US imperialists, who are the most barbarous and shameless in modern times, the main force of aggression war, the ring-leader of world reaction, the strangler of national liberation and independence and the disturber of world peace, the international situation was extremely tense and many difficulties and trials cropped up in the way of the people's

revolutionary struggle.

US imperialism, that had suffered a shameful defeat in the Korean war for the first time in its history and was on the decline meeting its doom, perpetrated vicious moves of aggression and war everywhere throughout the world revealing openly its wolf-like nature to save itself from miserable doom.

The US imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war, including the Caribbean crisis in 1962, the Bac Bo Gulf incident in 1964, provocation of the Middle East war against the Arab people in 1967, a "special war" in Laos, armed intervention in the Congo (K) and Dominica, incidents of the spy ship *Pueblo* and the large spy plane *EC-121* in Korea, frequent military coups in different parts of the world and bloody repression of the national-liberation movement, were carried out ceaselessly.

Scared at the threat and blackmail of the imperialists, all sorts of opportunists in this period were causing great confusion in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and in the national-liberation movement in colonies. As a consequence, quite a few countries were passive or hesitant in this struggle and went the length of giving it up.

The situation was serious and grave. The great leader clarified the way for the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle after making comprehensive analysis of the actual state of affairs in the prevailing international situation and anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

1) ENERGETIC IDEOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL ACTIVITIES

The US imperialists intensified their reactionary offensi-

ves after the Caribbean crisis, and the counter-revolutionary stand of opportunists scared at this was revealed. One day the great leader called a senior official of the Party Central Committee and told him that an article on our Party's principled stand in this regard should be written and published. And after giving detailed instructions on how to write the article in what orientation, he explained, one by one, the position of the national-liberation movement in colonies held in the general international revolutionary movement, the relations between the national-liberation movement in colonies and the international communist movement, contradiction between colonial dependent countries and imperialism, the nature of the national problem in each country, the forms of the national-liberation struggle in colonies and the tasks to consolidate independence after it was won. When the draft was written, he read it personally and kindly taught what had been missed and matters to be stressed and corrected.

Stressing that the imperialists would not retire from the colonial dependent countries of their own will and never make a gift of "independence", he set a strategic and tactical policy to activate the national-liberation struggle in colonies. In other words, he gave scientific solutions to problems arising in the struggle to frustrate the colonial ruling machines of imperialism, such as those of strengthening the party's leading role and enhancing the vanguard role of the working class in colonies or semi-colonies, of forming a united front involving youth and students, intellectuals and other masses of all strata with the worker-peasant alliance as its basis, of judging the revolutionary situation correctly and seizing power through a decisive struggle in a favourable situation, of making full preparations for armed and all other forms of struggle.

He also clarified the ways and means for destroying the outdated machines of imperialist colonial rule and abolishing

the feudal relations of production by depriving the imperialists of their economic footholds and enforcing a land reform, for building an independent national economy and developing national culture, for introducing democratic reforms in all spheres of social life to guarantee the working people legitimate rights and interests, for opposing the imperialist pressure and its policy of aggression in the field of foreign relations, and for following an independent peace policy.

He laid special emphasis on the need for the people of each country to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and to strengthen mutual cooperation and solidarity.

In the last place he stated that light should be shed on the historical position of national-liberation revolution, and instructed that the way of strengthening the national-liberation movement was that of stepping up the world proletarian revolution, of promoting the ultimate collapse of imperialism and of hastening the world revolution.

As can be seen the article revised and completed under his scrupulous guidance was published in *Rodong Sinmun* and also broadcasted by Radio Pyongyang on January 27, 1964, under the title, "Let Us Uphold the Revolutionary Banner of National Liberation".

After this, the great leader made a report, "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party" at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1966. In his report he clarified comprehensively the tasks of fighting against the allies of US imperialism, including the basic strategy of world revolution to turn the main spearhead to US imperialism, the task of taking anti-imperialist common action and forming the anti-imperialist united front, and other strategic and tactical problems arising in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and national-liberation struggle. He further deepened the ideas and theories on the world revolution,

especially the national-liberation movement in colonies, in his works such as "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-US Struggle", "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and a Powerful Weapon for Building Socialism and Communism", "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible" and "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn US Imperialism!"

The ideology and theory, strategy and tactics on the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and the national-liberation struggle in colonies aroused a great sympathy among the world's revolutionary people and served as a banner that helped to lead the vigorous struggle of the progressive people in the five continents.

A Zimbabwean delegation said, "If we are to intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and build an independent and prosperous new Asia, Africa, and Latin America, we must first study the works of Premier Kim Il Sung and advance along the road he indicates. There is no other way. Only by following it will we be able to win victory." Commenting the work, "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and a Powerful Weapon for Building Socialism and Communism", an Indian political figure said, "This document is the 'Communist Manifesto in the twentieth century' and that it has provided the fighters for freedom, and socialists and revolutionaries in all countries with a weapon that will ruin racism, colonialism and imperialism in the 20th century, the weapon which is more powerful than those any imperialist power has in its arsenal or can produce."

2) ENERGETIC EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

The great leader carried out energetic external activities to deepen and develop the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle in accordance with specific circumstances and conditions.

One year a delegation from an African country engaged in the national-liberation struggle paid a visit to our country.

The primary aim of their visit was to meet the great leader. Though their visit was coming to an end their aim still remained to be realized, so its members were very sorry. Our officials had not informed him of the fact early enough because they thought it might impose burden on him who was giving on-the-spot guidance. Learning about this, he admonished them for the delay and said: "You have not brought the matter to my attention probably for my sake, but you are wrong. They have come a long way to our country in order to learn from us. Therefore, if I do not meet them, it would be against communist morality; it would amount to betraying our comrades-in-arms." He emphasized that he must meet all delegations, large or small, from Asia, Africa and Latin America and encourage them in their struggle. So, an official took the delegation to the place where the great leader was giving personal guidance, and it was well past midnight.

He came to the entrance to greet the delegation cordially. He kindly asked them if they were not tired, what their impression of Korea was and whether they thought the visit would be helpful to their struggle.

Replying that they had learned a lot in Korea, they told him frankly about their struggle and the difficulties they were in. The great leader heard them out attentively, encouraged them by saying that they were fighting well in a difficult

situation, and explained to them, in the context of specific conditions, the strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and the world revolutionary movement such as those of combining an armed struggle properly with political activities, the legal struggle with illegal struggle and of dismembering the US imperialists by attacking them from all sides. The head of the delegation expressed their thanks to the great leader, and said honestly that they had made a gross mistake in the national-liberation struggle, a mistake that they had not come to see him earlier.

At the end of the interview the great leader, seeing that the head of the delegation was in bad health, made a present of tonic to him. It was precious tonic which our people had presented to him, wishing him a long life in good health. The delegation pledged unanimously that they would visit Korea again with the news of victory after they liberated their country, guided by his instructions.

In the autumn of one year when the President of an African country visited Korea, the great leader sympathized with him who was anxious to know the ways to overcome difficulties in eliminating the remnants of imperialist colonial rule and in building a new society, and had talks with him on several occasions. But he felt these were not enough, and so talked to him even while taking him to look round the country and in the lounges of theatres. When a member of one foreign delegation which was on a visit to our country in September 1968 was about to return home without meeting him for some reasons, the great leader went to the guest house to meet him on the early morning of the day he was to leave and gave him precious instructions for a long time before taking breakfast and posing for a photograph with him. Indeed, many foreign delegations, political figures and resistance fighters visited our country continually from all parts of the globe including

Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. Whenever they came the great leader welcomed them warmly and showed them great affection, showing them the way to struggle, giving them strength and inspiring them with confidence.

In this way, the great leader led the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle through his energetic external activities.

3) GIVING MATERIAL AND MORAL SUPPORT

It was only 10 years now after we began to do everything from the debris of the war and, on top of that, our country was building socialism in direct confrontation with the US imperialists who were occupying half of its territory. Therefore, it was not easy for us to help other countries. At that time, the standard of living of our people was not very high.

However, the great leader offered disinterested aid to the peoples of revolutionary and fighting countries. He always extended the most positive and consistent support to the struggles of the peoples in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which had risen in the national-liberation struggle against imperialism, and sent them technicians and manpower without hesitation, if they were needed.

It was when the Israeli aggressors started an invasion against the Arab states at the instigation of the US imperialists in June 1967.

The great leader sent telegrams to the heads of Arab states such as the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and the Yemen Arab Republic to denounce bitterly the heinous criminal acts of the Israeli aggressors and to express

his determination to do everything possible to help the Arab peoples in their just struggle. He ensured that a great quantity of wheat flour was sent to the Arab Republic of Egypt and that military aid was granted to the Syrian Arab Republic. This disinterested assistance to the peoples of revolutionary and fighting countries on the anti-imperialist, anti-US front was the expression of the firm proletarian internationalist stand of the great leader who wished sincerely to help these countries in their struggle for national independence, its consolidation, prosperity and development as well as his revolutionary ethics to share life and death with class brothers in one and the same trench even under unfavourable circumstances.

An official working in Korea's diplomatic mission to Cuba received a call from the great leader one day in mid-November 1966. In those days when he was about to be dispatched to Cuba, the situation was very tense and the Cuban people were in difficulties.

After the US imperialists created the Caribbean crisis to suffocate Cuba in the cradle, they watched for a chance of aggression, viciously carrying out provocative manoeuvres against it ceaselessly. Just at that moment the great leader summoned him who was about to be dispatched there and explained that Cuba was placed under martial law and its people in the difficult situation. Then he continued to say:

"You should give active support to Cuba and resolve to fight together with its people.

"... Once a war breaks out, you, including the ambassador, and our students there, should be ready for fighting as volunteers, arms in hand."

Even after he was dispatched to Cuba, the great leader did not feel at ease, so he summoned the official again to ask him about the situation in Cuba and the state of affairs in our

mission there and told him emphatically that military training should be conducted to provide against emergency and that once an incident happened, our people there should fight together with Cuban comrades. Learning from the official that there were three Korean families in that country, he advised that it would be good to encourage all the wives of the other diplomats to go there where their husbands were working, with a firm determination to wage a guerrilla warfare in emergency.

There were a large number of diplomatic missions in Cuba, but many of them were studying the situation while packing their baggages in order to return their families home for fear of the outbreak of war, instead of making the determination to share life and death with the Cuban people.

Just at that time the members of our mission were going to take their families with them to Cuba. This, no doubt, would give great strength and courage to the peoples of all the countries fighting against imperialism, to say nothing of the Cuban people, and inspire them more vigorously in their struggle.

When the members of our mission and their families, technicians and students in Cuba took part, with weapons and equipment, in intensive military training, along with Cuban soldiers, leading officials and people of that country and many revolutionary peoples throughout the world said, in admiration, "The Korean comrades conduct military training together with Cuban soldiers, arms in hand," and "The Korean comrades dispatched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are really the example of internationalist fighters."

In this way, the world's revolutionary people held in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who was making a great contribution to the anti-imperialist, anti-US

struggle through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities, external activities and strong support and encouragement, speaking highly of him as “the outstanding leader of the world revolution”, “the symbol of the anti-imperialist struggle” and “the eternal lodestar for the liberation of mankind”.

In his poem “Kim Il Sung Is the Red Sun,” a political figure in Africa wrote:

*Great is the bright sun that has risen in Korea,
The red sun is Kim Il Sung, the great man,
It shines over the oppressed world,
People bear Kim Il Sung's idea in mind.
How can the burning sun shine only over Korea,
How can its brilliant rays give light to Korea alone,
It is a red beacon for the oppressed in Africa, Latin America
and Asia.
The spark that kindled the flame of Korean revolution
Is now flaring up in every oppressed country.
His idea spreads today as brightly as a light
To the far-off people groaning under oppression.*



III. TO THE HIGH PEAKS OF THE SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

1) TO ACCOMPLISH SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION

In order to realize the historic cause of socialist industrialization, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed great efforts to the development of heavy industry, the main front of industry. If we were to create an independent and modern large-scale industry which was developed in a diversified way, had its own solid bases of raw materials and was equipped with new technology and to carry out the task of socialist industrialization for the comprehensive technical re-equipment of the national economy, we had to develop rapidly heavy industry with the machine-building industry at its core.

Of course, our people had laid a reliable foundation of heavy industry, sparing even a penny. Because it had been laid quickly, however, we had been unable to put enough flesh on its skeleton though the skeleton had been firmly built, and it could not prove its worth to the full.

To solve this problem, we had to re-equip and expand the existing heavy industry factories, equip them with new techniques and complete the building of new large-scale enterprises quickly. So we had to ensure the supply of sufficient machinery, raw and other materials, and power needed for different fields of the national economy by

perfecting, reconstructing and expanding heavy industry as a whole and make it serve more effectively the development of light industry and agriculture.

For this purpose, the great leader ensured that a large investment was made, above all, in the power and mining industries so as to build large-scale hydroelectric and thermal power stations and to reconstruct, expand and exploit coal and ore mines to produce larger amounts of electricity, coal and minerals.

The great leader discussed the problems of building solid bases for raw materials, fuel and power in the country at the important meetings, particularly the Political Committee and plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet plenary meetings, took necessary measures and gave detailed on-the-spot guidance from time to time. One day towards the end of May 1970, he met the officials in charge of the construction of the March 17 Power Station and acquainted himself in detail with the fulfilment of the project. He suggested that measures to step up the project with less investment should be discussed.

An official said that the project did not proceed quickly because of some difficulties in works of waterways.

At that time the builders were facing the inside walls of waterways with concrete in the same way as had been done for a long time. They failed to speed up the project, because they had to take out muck from the narrow waterways on the one hand, and on the other bring in cement, pebbles, sand and reinforcement bars. If the whole length of the waterways was to be faced, it needed the transport of large amounts of cement and reinforcement bars; it was also not an easy job.

The construction company had discussed this problem on several occasions and consulted the opinions of engineers, but failed to find a right solution to it.

The great leader, informed of all the details of the problems arising in the project of waterways, asked the officials about the length of waterways, the amounts of steel and cement needed for facing the whole course and the rock quality.

He asked the workers about the possibility of dispensing with the facing of the waterways.

Until then they had not even thought of the possibility.

After a while, the great leader explained that if the bedrock was good, without any crack, the method of omitting concrete facing would not be bad, that the bedrock would not weather because it was underground and because water would flow down continually and that if this method was applied, cement and reinforcement bars would be saved and the project, too, pushed forward quickly.

The officials were greatly moved to admiration.

Most of the penstock area for this power station was of granite, so it was very favourable for omitting. The method would be very economical. It was enough only to smooth the inside walls so that the project could be carried out several times as quickly as possible and a great deal of labour and materials be saved. But the officials, infected with old construction theories and methods for a long time, did not make a resolute decision on introducing the new method.

The great leader fathomed their minds and explained to them repeatedly the practicability and superiority of this method. With a smile on his face, he encouraged them to sign along with him to apply it, if they felt scared at it.

After that, the builders there sped up the project three to six times by introducing the new building method.

Meanwhile, the great leader paid close attention to consolidating the base for the metal industry, particularly the ferrous metallurgical industry, to accomplish socialist

industrialization.

As Comrades Kim Il and Li Jong Ok recalled, the great leader worked hard to create an independent metallurgical base.

Having matured his far-reaching plan for creating an independent metallurgical industry ever since immediately after liberation, he ensured that before war the Songjin Steel Plant produced granulated iron to feed it to electric furnaces as a raw material for the manufacture of steel. Later, he formed a study group with some 100 scientists and set up experimental and pilot plants, so that they kept on studying the continuous steel-making method by using granulated iron. He made sure that a plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee held in September 1958 adopted a decision about intensifying the scientific research on that steel-making method. A few years later when success was achieved in it, he was very pleased at it and arranged a new steel plant to be built soon in order to introduce the success into production and personally went to a place to choose it for the site.

His repeated on-the-spot guidance and tender care inspired the builders to perform a new feat of labour and enabled them to finish the first-stage project of the steel plant by June 1969.

In this way, new furnaces were built at the Hwanghae Iron Works and the Kangson and Songjin Steel Plants and the extension project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works was promoted successfully. At the same time, as a new iron works was set up, the country's steel production base was consolidated more firmly and the independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry increased markedly.

The great leader continued to direct much efforts to the development of the machine-building industry, too.

It can be said that if heavy industry is the centre and foundation of socialist industrialization, the machine-building industry is the backbone of heavy industry and the foundation for the development and technical progress of all fields of the national economy. Successful fulfilment of the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, too, was unthinkable without the role played by the machine-building industry. So the great leader called on senior officials in this industry on more than 120 occasions to give detailed guidance for four years alone from 1967 to 1970 and directed scores of machine factories on the spots every year. In this way he devoted great efforts to the work of this sector.

As a result, the January 18 Machine Factory and the January 9 Factory were erected and new workshops were constructed at the Ryongsong and other machine factories, and more than 50 branch factories were built at the Sungri General Motor Works, the Chongjin Shipyard and other several factories and enterprises in the machine industry.

At the same time, a great change was brought about in other fields of heavy industry such as the chemical and building-materials industries.

Thus our heavy industry changed its appearance.

The great leader aroused all the people to the struggle for fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan and carrying out the historic task of socialist industrialization and, in the course of this, the "Kangson speed", a new Chollima speed, was created.

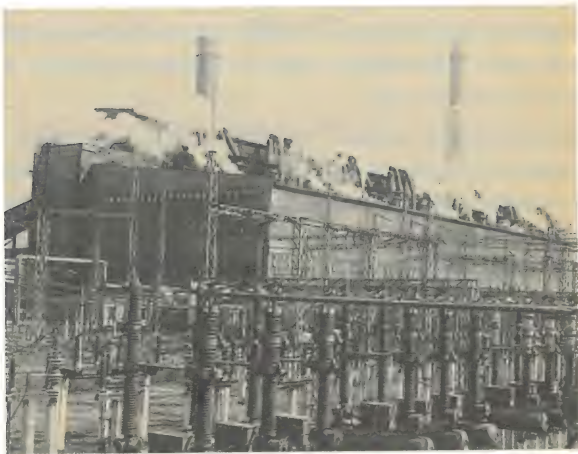
Greeting the Fifth Congress of the Party the Kangson Steel Plant, the Komdok Mine, the Ryongsong Machine Factory, the Tae'an Electric Plant, the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Songhung Mine and other 2,400 factories and enterprises overfulfilled their yearly plans by the end of October, two months ahead of schedule.

The historic task of socialist industrialization was carried



The Sungri General Motor Works

Pukchang Thermal Power Complex



out brilliantly. Thanks to the creation of its own powerful machine-building industry, our country, which had been unable to make even a simple farm implement before liberation, could make large-sized and precision machinery including a 6,000-ton press and heavy-duty lorries, tractors, excavators and bulldozers, electric and diesel locomotives and 5,000-ton-class vessels, and produce not only individual machines and equipment but also sets of modern plants. Our machine industry produced and provided more than 100 sets of modern plants during the period of the Seven-Year Plan.

The power industry was also consolidated. The construction of large hydroelectric and thermal power stations resulted in a considerable increase of our total generating capacity. The one-sidedness of the power industry which had depended mostly on hydraulic power was eliminated and the quality of the power industry was improved.

The ferrous metallurgical and chemical industries also improved greatly and the coal, mining and building-materials industries and other heavy industries also developed rapidly. As a result, in 1970 our heavy industry produced 16,500 million kwh of electricity, 27.5 million tons of coal, 2.2 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of chemical fertilizer and 4 million tons of cement.

The per-capita output was 1,184 kwh of electricity, 1,975 kg of coal, 158 kg of steel, 108 kg of chemical fertilizer and 287 kg of cement. This showed that our country not only reached the level of the developed industrial countries in the per-capita output of major industrial products but surpassed them in some items.

Our people performed a great miracle of realizing industrialization which others had effected over a long time, in a short span of only 14 years.

2) AN INNOVATION IN DISTANT-SEA FISHERY

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung continued his efforts to develop the fishing industry in the second half of 1960, too.

Basing himself particularly on our marine conditions, he gave his attention to bringing about an innovation in distant-sea fishery.

In those days the migratory fishes which used to swarm near the sea of our country decreased due to the changes of the current and fish resources were not the same as before. In contrast, distant seas including the Sea of Okhotsk and the southern part of the West Sea were teeming with delicious and nutritious fish.

Fishing grounds on distant seas had to be developed.

In order to develop distant-sea fishing grounds, the great leader ensured that modern ship-building bases capable of constructing stern trawlers of thousand tons, factory ships and cold-storage freighters were solidly built and that big vessels in immediate demand were imported from abroad.

In the meanwhile, he saw to it that the solid material and technical foundations for distant-sea fishery were laid by constructing many vessels with our own resources and technology.

He had thought long since about building ships by our own efforts. He visited machine production centres to arouse the workers to the manufacture of large-sized diesel engines and ensured that centres for producing fishing gear were also developed.

He provided every condition for the existing shipyards to

improve the material and technical equipment, in order to expand their shipbuilding capacities, and extended and developed small shipyards into large ones. Not only this, he examined even a design for large-sized ships and pushed ahead with the building of modern vessels.

It was when the problem of building of large vessel was raised. Learning that the designers had finished the designing of this fishing vessel, the great leader called them to the office building of the Party Central Committee and asked them in detail about its model and efficiency. In designing it they referred to the advanced experience of shipbuilding.

Having heard the explanation of designers, he told them that the ship should be built in accordance with marine conditions of our country with strong wind and violent waves and with fishermen's living conditions. Then he advised the designers that because fishermen would spend their lifetime in the sea, bedrooms should be widened in design so that they could sleep comfortably and that washing and ironing rooms should also be provided for them, even though it would mean a narrow space for the fish to be loaded. He corrected the shortcomings in the design, saying that the people who eat the fish would feel happy only when the fishing workers would work in safety.

Guided by his repeated instructions, they pooled their efforts and wisdom and finished the design of an excellent large fishing vessel that suited the marine conditions of our country and the living conditions of fishermen.

As a result, our country, which had had to import large fishing vessels at the expense of an enormous amount of foreign currency, regarding a motorboat of several hundred tons as something great only some years before, became able to build stern trawlers of several thousand tons and tens of thousands of tons, large factory ships and large cold-storage



20,000-ton cargo ship *Annokgang* built by the Nampo Shipbuilding Complex

carriers by its own efforts and with its own technology, and our fishermen could engage in distant-sea fishing by using modern fishing boats.

The great leader also paid close attention to the life of fishermen operating in the distant sea.

It was early in June 1968 when the fatherly leader finished guidance to a fish-processing factory in the Sinpo area and was about to leave for another place according to the itinerary.

Pointing to a pier of the Sinpo Fishing Station, an official told him that ships that had returned from the distant sea were lying at anchor there.

Looking towards it, the great leader expressed his intention to meet those who had come back from the deep sea and

delayed the next leg of his busy itinerary. When a captain and a few fishermen ran to him at his call, he received them warmly by taking their hands and asked in detail from catching fish to trifling matters in their life—the fishing grounds they had been to and the quantity they had landed, the days they would take for rest after returning from the deep sea, the difficulty, if any, in their sea life lasting for a long time and the medicine they would take when they were unwell.

He said that they should be provided with better vessels and fishing nets and with more factory ships and that a machine-repair ship and doctors should follow them to the distant sea and then he saw to it that solutions were provided to all their problems in and out of work.

The great leader took epochal steps to improve the living conditions of distant-sea fishermen, at a consultative meeting of officials from the fishing sector in the east coast area held that day.

He made sure that they did not suffer from the lack of water in the distant sea, and that they were supplied with vegetables, oil and other non-staple foodstuffs and even fruits in due time. He also ensured that all necessary conditions were provided for their study, cultural life and rest, such as distributing regularly among them newspapers, magazines and books, organizing a special radio broadcast for them and sending projectors and films to them. He instructed that these fishermen should take rest for a month after every two months of fishing operations and that they should be provided with good houses constructed in separate residential quarters.

A new change was brought about in distant-sea fishery thanks to his energetic guidance and great concern. They could overcome the seasonal limitation of fishing operation by launching actively into the distant sea and catch large

amounts of fish in all seasons, and the fish catch increased further and the rate of landing delicious and nutritious fish rose.

3) THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM TO WARD OFF DAMAGE FROM STANDING WATER

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung worked hard to increase grain production, telling the officials that a country could be called a powerful and prosperous one only when the nation's granaries of rice were full and the bins overflowed with rice, and that if a country had great reserves of cereals, it would have nothing to fear in case of war.

While leading the struggle for an increased production of grain, he made great efforts to accomplish the irrigation system.

In those days when paddy irrigation had been completely finished and even dry-field irrigation realized to a considerable extent, the agricultural field was faced with the task of establishing a drainage system to ward off damage from standing water.

Having acquainted himself in detail with the state of things in which paddy fields submerged whenever a heavy rain came and with the damage it caused, the great leader gave the officials in charge of agriculture of South Hwanghae Province the task of studying how wide the area of damage by standing water was and what measures were needed to prevent it. He had an investigation group formed and dispatched there before he himself visited the province a few days later.

The area of flooded paddy fields was nearly 10 per cent of the total area of the paddy fields throughout the province. If

damage from such flooding could be prevented rice production would be increased by 100,000 tons. The amount was really enormous on a nationwide scale.

The great leader inspected the farms, saying that 10 per cent of the area was not a small area.

At the Panjong Cooperative Farm in Sinchon County he asked its chairman what was the estimated per-hectare yield of rice on the farm. He replied that they were estimating it at 4.6 tons. Although the land in the province was fertile the per-hectare yield was low because rice plants submerged in the rainy season and their seeding was poor.

The great leader looked over the fields where the rice crop was damaged by standing water in Sinchon County and visited the Oguk Cooperative Farm, Anak County, the next day. He summoned its managerial officials and asked them how wide the area of paddy fields that had submerged was, how many days it took for the standing water to drain and how many times the crop had submerged during the summer of that year.

On this farm, over 600 hectares of paddy fields had been flooded in the rainy season and once they submerged, it usually took them two or three days to drain and a week at the longest.

Saying that if 600 hectares of rice fields were flooded on a single farm, it was not a small area, the great leader took out his pocket-book and explained by quoting figures and data affecting the growth and yield of rice by standing water when rice plants were flooded once, twice and three times, when they submerged for one whole day, or two days and three days, and when this happened before and after the earing season.

Then, he told, the figures showed that a major potential for increasing grain production could be found in draining

standing water, and instructed that now it was time to raise the problem of drainage on a full scale and that the drainage project should be undertaken by the method of finishing one task at a time.

Having acquainted himself with the agricultural situation in the province including Sinchon, Anak, Chaeryong and Haeju areas for several days, the great leader convened a consultative meeting of agro-scientists and technicians in the province early in November 1966.

The meeting was attended by officials in the field of agriculture from North Hwanghae Province and Kaesong City which had similar climatic conditions to South Hwanghae Province, by agro-scientists and technicians and by students of the agricultural universities.

At the meeting he proposed to undertake the drainage project, another great project for harnessing nature to establish a solid irrigation system, which would be unaffected by any drought and flood, in our countryside and clarified the tasks to carry it into practice. He stressed that irrigation means not only watering the rice fields, but also draining standing water promptly so that rice plants would not submerge.

Later, he directed the details of the project which was under way in South Hwanghae Province and many other parts of the country, so that it could be finished before the rainy season set in. He made sure that water pumps, steel, cement, timber and tractors were provided for the purpose.

Thus, already in the first half of 1967, water pumps which could drain 515 tons of standing water per second were installed in 3,190 places throughout the country. This was equivalent to a quarter of the total pumping capacity created by our country in the period of 14 years after the war.

With the completion of the drainage project in a short

period, damage from standing water could be prevented once and for all in our rural communities and rich harvests be always reaped no matter how great a drought and flood.

4) ENCOURAGING ALL FARM HOUSEHOLDS TO RAISE CHICKENS

The eggs produced by the state-owned chicken plants alone were not enough to satisfy the ever-increasing demand of the working people in general and the farmers in particular. In order to supply chicken and eggs to all the working people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ensured that every farm household capable of raising chickens conducted the chicken-raising campaign. From olden times, chickens had been bred in our rural areas. If all families in rural areas raised chickens, it would be possible to produce plenty of meat and eggs without state investments.

At the National Conference of Poultrymen held in March 1970 the great leader instructed that an all-people movement should be launched to raise chickens, quoting an example set by an elderly woman of the Changsuwon Cooperative Farm, Samsok District, Pyongyang, who was raising chickens well. She was producing a large number of eggs every year. She bred ten birds at first, and was then raising 15 which gave eight eggs daily on an average. He said that the old woman was well versed in the chicken's physiological characteristics so that she could raise birds well using little feed.

He continued to say that if all farm households raised chickens like her, the rural population would be able to eat eggs at all times. Here is an anecdote which tells how she had become good at chicken raising.

The great leader visited her one day in mid-September 1969.

In those days she was raising ten chickens he had sent and getting eggs. Even after sending the breeding birds, he often visited the village and inquired how farm households were raising chickens. Each time he went there he asked her in detail what feed was given, how many eggs she got in a month and whether chickens were penned up or not. He taught her how to secure animal-matter feed and juicy feed as well as an advanced breeding method. He also gave her an assignment to keep a diary, observing every day the effect manifested in raising chickens by giving what feed and how, and the changes in egg laying.

That day, the great leader went to a hencoop to see fat chickens, and asked the old woman what kind of feed she was giving, whether ten chickens were all alive, whether pupae were bred for them and how many eggs did a chicken lay. She replied that in those days each chicken laid only 16 or 17 eggs a month because they were moulting. She told him that eggs laid during that period were a little big.

The great leader told her to show him eggs which had been laid.

They really looked quite big. One egg weighed 60 grammes and another 50. He looked at the scale markings and was very satisfied with the fact that eggs were really big. And he advised her that she should not sell the chickens but kill and eat them all herself after they finished egg laying and told her that he would send chicks again in summer the next year. He said he was pleased to see that she was eating rice and eggs although she had never lived in such a way, free from worries, in the past.

Even afterwards, he visited this village on several occasions to look after her chicken raising. In the course of this he

became convinced that every farm household would be able to raise at least seven chickens on an average.

On the basis of practical experience gained through an old woman for several years, the great leader talked about his experience so as to popularize it widely.

Then he ensured that not only farm families but also the families of factory and office workers, People's Army officers and all others in the country areas launched a widespread campaign to raise chickens.

5) ATTACHING PRIMARY IMPORTANCE TO EDUCATION

In order to train the younger generation to be competent workers, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the universal nine-year compulsory technical education was introduced in 1967, based on the success of the compulsory secondary education system which had already been enforced.

This was a very difficult task for our country which had healed severe war wounds only some 10 years before and, worse still, had to carry on economic construction and defence upbuilding at the same time, in order to counter the daily-intensifying manoeuvres of the US imperialists to provoke another war.

But the great leader, who had prepared the compulsory primary education system in a difficult situation immediately after liberation and introduced even the compulsory secondary education system in the trying postwar days when our people had to tighten their belts, pressed on with this work, smoothing over all the difficulties and obstacles.

The Political Committee of the Party Central Committee held a meeting in June 1969 to discuss preparations for the new school year.

Hundreds of thousands of new pupils had to be enrolled that year but nothing had been prepared, not to mention school buildings and the printing of textbooks, with the new school year approaching a few months ahead.

Hearing about the state of affairs at the meeting, he suggested to discuss the problems one by one and told that 10,000 classrooms should be built through a mass campaign.

And he personally solved the problems of materials supply and transport.

In order to meet the shortage of teachers, he ensured that able government officials were selected as teachers and even allocated their number for each institution to send.

He confirmed the number of necessary textbooks that had to be printed in addition as well as the amount of paper needed for the purpose. Then he said that textbook paper must be supplied, even though the printing of other publications had to be postponed a little. He emphasized that textbooks for the first to fourth grades of primary schools should be made with quality paper. He had preparatory committees for the new school year organized in the capital and every province, city and county, and in the Cabinet under the charge of Comrades Kim Il and Hyon Mu Gwang. Concluding the meeting, he said: We are the parents of pupils, the Political Committee meeting today may be called a meeting of pupils' parents, so we must solve the problem of our children's education, mustn't we?

The preparations for the new school year were made successfully. Everywhere schools were built in a mass movement, and desks, chairs and other school fixtures provided, and textbooks distributed as soon as they were printed.

However, the great leader was unable to set his mind at ease.

It was a Sunday. He visited a house at Sinam-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, and talked with an old woman for a while, and then looked into some textbooks of a primary school child, before going to another house.

On the evening of the same day he paid a visit to a school.

Learning that textbooks had not yet gone round to all schoolchildren, he put off his supper and acquainted himself with the matter of textbooks in greater detail, staying for long at school. A few days later positive measures were adopted to settle the question of textbooks.

In this way, satisfactory solutions were furnished to the problems of classrooms, school fixtures, teachers and textbooks the numbers of which had to be increased every year in those days, while introducing the nine-year compulsory technical education.

The great leader paid deep attention to improving the content and methods of education while seeing that this education was enforced. In his speech delivered before educational workers in March 1968 and in many other works, he elucidated, on the basis of the Juche idea, the aim and mission of socialist education and the basic principles of socialist pedagogy in a scientific way and, based on them, clarified the major questions of socialist pedagogy such as those of closely connecting education with production labour, of correctly combining political and ideological education with technical education and of training pupils and students in a revolutionary way through organizational life and socio-political activities.

At the 20th Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party Central Committee, he put forward the ways and means to apply the basic principles of

socialist pedagogy comprehensively in school education.

The great leader said that our pedagogy should lay emphasis on educating people to be fond of working from childhood, take good care of communal property, like collective life, place communal interests above those of individuals and thus serve society and the state, and become convinced that each had his or her own share in the prosperity of the community and could be happy only when everyone led a happy and decent life. He also instructed that every one of the younger generation should be taught to link oneself to the collective and to become revolutionary, working-class and communist.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“Persuading people to render active service to society and the people and making them revolutionary, working-class and communist is precisely the principle and the basis of pedagogy in our socialist society.”

This basic principle was a guideline which brought about a new change in education work.

Previously, school education had failed to render active service to the training of true communist revolutionaries.

Some people had tried to adulterate our pedagogy by adopting outdated theories. Worse still, some others had denied the need for revolutionary ideological education and argued that, from the point of view of child psychology, little schoolchildren should only be taught what was red and what was green, and still others had tried to keep students away from socio-political activities and make them study only, advocating “talent education”.

As a result, bourgeois educational methods had been applied, though we had been said to conduct communist education, and, in many cases, schools provided a hotchpotch education, which was neither communist nor capitalist, in

other words, an education which had no sharp class line.

Only after the new revolutionary policy of education was established and the principles of socialist pedagogy elucidated could our education develop into education which had a definite working-class line, a socialist and communist education, and helped to train the younger generation to become genuine revolutionary, working-class and communist.

The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace was completed in the first period of the Seven-Year Plan. It was a "general school for intellectual, moral and physical education" built with the expense of enormous money and materials under his guidance, in order to educate the younger generation.

He fixed the site of this palace with a total floor space of 50,000 square metres and directed its construction, helping the designing to make it perfect and breaking the bottlenecks in building operation.

The great leader who visited the construction site of the palace one day in mid-October 1961 expressed satisfaction with its good location when looking down from the roof of the main building, and asked what would be used as the materials for the floors and walls.

Hearing that some of the floors would be covered with marble and parquet and the walls plastered, he said that all the floors and walls of entrances and halls should be covered with marble, that there was no need to spare the fine marble and that we must not spare anything for the growing children.

Our situation in those days was difficult because we were saving even a penny to effect the country's industrialization, but the great leader examined the design of the palace and instructed that its scale should be enlarged five times and that the best site should be located and the highest-quality materials be provided.



Pyongyang
Students
and Children's
Palace



At the time when the first-stage project of the palace was being finished, a serious problem arose of how to decorate its interior and arrange its content, and so the officials concerned discussed it repeatedly but they were unable to find a right solution to it.

Just at this time, the great leader attended the schoolchildren's New Year celebration on December 31, 1962, when he dissuaded officials from arranging the interior like an exhibition hall. He instructed that a variety of study and activity rooms covering physics, chemistry, radio, automobile, music, fine arts and physical culture and sports

should be arranged so that large numbers of schoolchildren could cultivate an extensive knowledge and talents according to their hopes and tastes. Then he explained that study rooms should be so furnished that pupils could experiment, disassemble, reassemble and make things new, that the palace should be built to be a "general school for intellectual, moral and physical education", a "centre for extracurricular activities" which would gain the popularity of pupils, so they could consolidate the knowledge they had learned at school, enrich their emotions and train their bodies. He went on to say that the building, equipment and facilities of the palace, and every decoration should be of best quality and highly educative so as to enable schoolchildren to learn and follow good examples everywhere in the palace and practise them at school and in society.

The great leader stressed that the senior officials of ministries, national bodies and enterprises should ensure the fixtures of the palace through increased production and economy for the good of the younger generation and should render extensive social assistance to furnish it well.

The furnishing of the palace went on vigorously through a mass movement. As a result, several hundred study and activity rooms, where more than ten thousand schoolchildren could develop talents to the full according to their hopes, were built well within a short time, and at last the inauguration of the palace was held in the autumn of 1963.

It was not in Pyongyang alone. The students and children's palaces, camps and other bases for extracurricular activities were built in Kaesong and many other parts of the country, the students and children became able to deepen the knowledge they had learned at school and firmly prepare themselves to be reliable future builders of socialism and communism.

6) 17 DAYS SPENT IN GIVING PRECIOUS INSTRUCTIONS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung worked very hard to develop revolutionary art and literature.

During the period between 1964 and 1970 alone, he elucidated clearly the direction and ways for the development of revolutionary art and literature in a number of works, such as "On Creating Revolutionary Literature and Art", "Let Us Produce Many Revolutionary Films Contributing to Revolutionary Education and Class Education" and "Education, Literature and Art Must Contribute to Forming the Revolutionary World Outlook". Not only this, he sometimes met writers individually and sometimes sat together with some film workers and musicians to explain in detail what a revolutionary work was and what content it should contain and how, and led them to create better works after deeply realizing the importance of producing revolutionary art and literary works.

One day in the spring of 1966, the great leader summoned composers and told them that among the songs composed recently, many were for the stage but few for the people to sing. He pointed out the shortcomings revealed in each bar of songs, and each stanza of words and explained the need to compose revolutionary songs easy to understand and sing, songs in which revolutionary content and national form were combined properly.

Even after they received his instructions to create revolutionary works, our artists and writers were still failing to achieve desired results in their creative practice. One winter day, knowing the embarrassment of writers who had neither

experience in revolutionary struggle nor deep understanding of revolutionaries, the great leader called a writer and talked to him for several days explaining him how to create revolutionary works.

He said that if a writer was to produce works of revolutionary literature, he should know revolutionaries as well as the arduousness of revolution and its setbacks, and told him about impressive events he had experienced in the revolutionary struggle.

The great leader told the writer that the struggle had started from a student movement, developed to underground activities in country areas and then, on the basis of it, into an armed struggle and that there had been many dangerous moments in the struggle.

He remarked that young communists who had fought heroically together with him at the dawn of our revolution were not special beings but ordinary young people; they embarked on the revolutionary road with a national and class consciousness and, while suffering setbacks, their ideas became firmer and they fought with indomitable will and conviction of victory. He said that the ideological and artistic qualities of a work could be enhanced only when it described the formation of these people's world outlook—from the stage of hating the enemy and then making up their minds to destroy the enemy to taking arms in hand by joining the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army in which they strengthened their ideology and will more and more and became fine revolutionaries. And he explained in detail about the struggle and lives of the guerrillas and about their features, in order to help the writer use them as materials of works.

Noting that the writer should have a profound knowledge of revolutionaries and feel it through experience, the great leader told him about an event that happened in 1934: a girl

was captured by Japanese gendarmes in Wangqing County. She refused to reveal the secret of the guerrillas. Even when executed by the enemy she shouted, "Long live Korea's independence!" He stressed that it was impossible for the writer to create revolutionary works without grasping the height of the upright spirit of such a girl who was too young to be named as a revolutionary in an ordinary sense, such a young revolutionary.

He continued with his talk for several days. One day he told another event of the armed struggle, an event that proved that revolutionaries were people with a strong spirit of humanity. Revolution is, he said, an undertaking to love people and provide happiness for them. Of course, it does not mean love for people apart from class principle. The noble spirit of human love, warm love for people, and none other, enabled him to live in the open air and fight day in, day out in the arduous course of 15 years. The noble spirit of human love brought about the warm comradely unity which led and helped each other in the fierce struggle, regarding the pains of one's comrades as one's own pains and sacrificing oneself for one's comrades.

He finished his talk with the remark that literature was to portray human beings so an important matter was to depict what sorts of people and that writers should depict such Korean revolutionaries and this alone could create a true revolutionary literature conducive to the Korean revolution.

He spent valuable 17 days in explaining the essentials for the creation of works of revolutionary literature.

His instructions served as the most valuable nourishment for the creation of revolutionary art and literature and as an important guiding principle which should be held fast to in the practice of creation.

Energetic guidance given by the great leader for the

development of revolutionary art and literature penetrated every creative effort in all fields of novels, films, music, fine arts, popular art and literature.

Particularly at this time the great leader paid close attention to the production of revolutionary films.

In early December 1964, he took members of the Political Committee with him to the Korean Film Studio, where he held an enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and clarified the right direction and ways for the production of revolutionary films. He also provided all conditions needed for film-making and settled all matters standing in the life of film artists. He even inspected actual processes of making revolutionary films, giving meticulous guidance to everything ranging from scenarios to direction, shooting and acting.

It was when the film "The Story of a Detachment Commander" was produced. The great leader who had received the first copy of the film watched it, which took three and a half hours to see it once, as many as seven times in 15 days, and gave specific guidance to its title and words of characters.

Under his wise and tender care, our art and literature rapidly developed into true revolutionary ones. In this way, he added lustre to the 1970s as a decade of high prosperity of Juche art and literature.

7) SPRING KOREAN CABBAGE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid particular attention, above all, to improving the diet of the people in order to provide them with a more decent life.

One of the important aspects in this regard was to produce

for the population a plenty of delicious and nutritious subsidiary foods.

So, at important conferences and consultative meetings of the Party and the state, such as meetings of the Political Committee of, and plenary meetings of, the Party Central Committee and plenary meetings of the Cabinet, he discussed how to improve the people's standard of living and took a series of radical measures to solve the problem of non-staple foodstuffs.

There was no end in his hard work to increase the production of these foodstuffs.

Forgetting his meals, he pushed his way through thick weeds to choose the location for stock farms and fish farms to be built and personally directed demonstration lectures at chicken and pig farms and vegetable gardens. Saying that if he was to teach officials, he himself should know before others, he read a lot of reference books about vegetable growing, poultry, stockbreeding, fishing and technology, and personally tended various kinds of vegetable and oil-bearing crops, and bred even domestic animals and fish to study details of their physiological characteristics and methods of their cultivation and breeding.

In the course of this, he clarified new scientific and technical problems, discovered good varieties and immediately informed the officials concerned of them so that they would introduce them in production. In the spring of 1969 the Rihyon Cooperative Farm harvested a rare-bumper crop in the experimental farming of a new variety of spring Korean cabbage. It had been produced thanks to his hard work.

In the past, our country had often been short of vegetables in spring and summer. Vegetables had not grown well in these

seasons because of drought in spring and heavy rainfall in summer.

The officials, scientists and technicians in this field had regarded such a seasonal limitation in vegetable production as an “unavoidable phenomenon”.

However, worried about our impossibility to provide the people with fresh vegetables in and out of season, the great leader planted new varieties of vegetables in the garden of his house and studied various books and magazines on science and technology with regard to the growing of vegetables. While doing so, he came to find an important clue for gaining a new variety of Korean cabbage that was suited to the spring climate in our country.

He underlined with a red pencil the materials which he had studied, and sent them immediately to the research institute of vegetables, along with an assignment to study and complete the variety. Finally, they succeeded in the study and obtained the seeds of spring Korean cabbage with the yellow heart even in the spring time.

Since then the great leader ensured that the seeds of that variety were sent to all over the country, and taught the way of staggering its cultivation. As a result, vegetable gardens of cooperative farms throughout the country and sideline farms of government bodies and enterprises grew spring Korean cabbage which was as good as the autumn crop of the cabbage.

In addition, all-season radish which could also grow in midsummer, not to mention late autumn, Mangyong chickens which laid eggs in hot summer and cold winter, to say nothing of spring and autumn, and various oil-bearing crops which were of high productivity and breeds of fish were those secured and sent personally by the great leader and spread widely thanks to his great efforts.

8) THE PROBLEM OF CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN AND STUDENTS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed great concern for the clothing problem of our people and directed his best efforts to solving the problem of clothing for children and students in particular.

One day in the spring of 1968 he spoke about providing winter clothes for all children and students throughout the country at low prices.

Presiding over a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, the fatherly leader said: all pupils and kindergartners should be provided with padded clothes at low cost that year, the officials concerned should calculate and ensure that the state would compensate a large sum for the project, from then on the pupils and students should be provided with padded clothes at low prices in compensation by the state once every two or three years; money must be appropriated for it that year even though it could not be used for other purposes. This was not the first time for him to ensure that the children were provided with padded clothes. One day in the early December of 1963, the great leader who was on a visit to Pongha-ri, Sohung County, looked carefully at the dressing of pupils returning from school and clouded his face, for he found them in unlined clothes.

That day he continued with his on-the-spot guidance from Sohung County to Rinsan County and then to Unpa County and acquainted himself in detail with the state of children's dressing. Absorbed in deep thought, he was unable to sleep, though it was well past midnight.

He was told several times that night was late. However, he

said that he was all right and that he couldn't sleep anyhow. He remarked apprehensively that our children were playing outside without padded clothes in the cold.

The next day, he convened an unexpected consultative meeting of officials from Party organs and administrative and economic bodies in North Hwanghae Province. At the meeting he said that he had come there to take rest for 10 days in accordance with the decision adopted at a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, and that, however, a heavy heart did not allow him to do so because while studying the standard of living of farmers in the province, he found that their living was not yet good enough and that children were unable to wear winter clothes. He went on to say that the people supported our Party because they trusted it as they did their own mother, but how it could be called their mother if it was indifferent to the children.

The officials could not raise their heads. In fact, our country produced 250 million metres of fabric that year. It was sufficient to meet all demands and make clothes for the children.

The point was that our officials had not worked upholding the lofty will of the great leader.

As soon as the meeting was over, the great leader returned to Pyongyang and discussed measures to solve the problem of clothes for the children and pupils in rural communities. He himself led the campaign to produce clothes and thus ensured that one million padded clothes and caps were produced in a little over a month by the lunar New Year's Day and provided for all the children in rural communities throughout the country free of charge.

For all that, in the winter of 1968 he again showed solicitude for all children and pupils in the whole country. Later, a Cabinet decision was adopted, on the initiative of the

great leader, to provide the nursery children with winter clothes, stockings and shoes and kindergartners and the pupils of primary and middle schools with winter dresses, padded overcoats and winter caps, socks or stockings and shoes at half the average retail prices.

Moreover, steps were taken to provide hoods for the girl pupils from the first grade of primary school to the second grade of middle school, scarves for those of the third grade of middle school and above, panty-stockings and socks for the girls from kindergarten to the second grade of middle school.

The great leader not only pointed out the variety and quantity of goods to be provided for the children throughout the country, but also paid close attention to their manufacture and supply. He had the samples of clothes produced and saw with his own eyes and fixed their sizes, shapes and colours and even the forms of buttons. Then he personally arranged the production of winter clothes and settled difficulties in time. It was not a simple matter to produce at a time clothes, overcoats, shoes, stockings and caps and provide them for the children and pupils of the whole country. Raw and other materials, equipment and manpower were in short supply, but what mattered was money. The officials discussed the problem of funds for two days, but in vain.

The great leader instructed that once a decision was made to provide clothes for the children at low prices it must be carried out. In order to solve the problem of funds, he taught, all sectors of the national economy should strive to lower the cost and earn much money.

The efforts for cost reduction were the most positive way to raise money.

A satisfactory solution was found to the money problem. Winter clothes, caps, shoes and stockings for the children and pupils were produced quickly and their supply began at the

end of October that year.

The great leader showed a meticulous concern for their supply so that every family could buy them without difficulty.

Although their prices had already been fixed 50 per cent lower on the average than the retail prices, the great leader saw to it that even these prices were applied not uniformly but according to the number of children per household so as to lighten the burden of the families with many children. In other words, those families who had more than six children were supplied at a discount of 70 per cent of the retail prices, five children 60 per cent, three or four children 50 per cent, two children 40 per cent and one child 30 per cent.

As a result, the benefits conferred by the state upon factory and office workers amounted to 50 *won* per household on an average. Every household who had five children going to nursery or kindergarten and to primary or secondary school received 137 *won* and 95 *chon* worth of benefit and the household with six 197 *won* and 66 *chon*. In addition, he ensured that 100 per cent of monthly pay was given to the working people as the year-end bonus. The total amount of compensation for supply services offered by the state and the year-end bonus meant that our working people received their children's winter clothes, caps and shoes and various other articles for next to nothing, and many households earned much money than paid. From then on, the state provided clothing for all the children and students throughout the country according to the season.



IV. TO CARRY OUT THE THREE MAJOR TASKS OF THE TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

1) THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

Nine years passed since the Fourth Congress of the Party. This was a fruitful period, in which revolutionary events of historic significance took place in our people's advance movement towards socialism and communism and in our revolution and construction.

Great changes were made on all fronts of socialist construction, and the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic was consolidated as firmly as a rock.

The furtherance of the revolutionary advance of the broad sections of the people in south Korea gave a telling blow to the colonial rule of the US imperialists, and noticeable progress was made in the struggle of our people for the reunification of the country.

The international status of our Party and Republic was raised still further and the international solidarity with our revolution was strengthened unprecedentedly.

On the basis of these successes the great leader convened the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea from November 2 to 13, 1970, in order to set out a militant programme to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the nationwide victory of our revolution. At the congress the

great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a report on the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The report extensively summed up the brilliant victory and achievements made in the revolution and construction during the period under review and advanced a grand programme to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

The report summed up, first of all, the splendid successes made in the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan.

Our greatest achievement was that our country was converted into a socialist industrial state as a result of the splendid fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization. The conversion of our country into a socialist industrial state was a great event of historic significance in the struggle to accelerate the building of socialism and communism in our country and win the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

The other successes were also reviewed in detail. They were: As a result of the implementation of the tasks of the cultural revolution, our country became a land where all the people study, a land where science and socialist art and literature were developing and flowering on every hand. As a result of the punctilious implementation of the Party's policy on remoulding the whole society after the revolutionary and working-class pattern, the ideological and moral qualities of our people underwent a radical change. Successes were also made in the struggle to establish the socialist system of economic management.

In the report the great leader put forward the basic task of the Six-Year Plan on the basis of the successes achieved in the revolution and construction.

The basic task of the Six-Year Plan was to cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the

working people from labour-intensive work in all fields of the national economy by consolidating and developing the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane.

The great leader put forward the central tasks of socialist economic construction, and said as follows about the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

“We have to launch a widespread technical innovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy so that we shall considerably narrow the distinctions between heavy and light labour, and between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores. These are the three major tasks of the technical revolution which we should aim to fulfil in the next few years.”

These were the tasks of the technical revolution of a high stage which should be carried out after socialist industrialization was realized, and the strategic tasks of socialist construction to ensure complete triumph for socialism.

The great leader also laid down the major tasks for the development of socialist culture. They were to oppose strongly cultural penetration by the imperialists and restorationism and to train a huge army of intellectuals and raise the level of the working people's general and technical knowledge in the field of education, to develop still further the work of bringing up children under public care and to develop and bring about a great blossoming of Juche-orientated science, of revolutionary art and literature, of the national language and of sports. He also set the tasks to intensify and develop the work of transforming the whole society in a revolutionary way and assimilating it to the working class by giving absolute priority to the ideological revolution, strengthen our defences in view of the prevailing

situation, and improve people's standard of living in a proportionate way. The most important tasks for the improvement of the standard of life of the people were to eliminate distinctions between workers and farmers in their standard of living and those between urban and rural inhabitants in their living conditions, introduce bus service and running water service in rural communities and develop the clinics in the rural areas into hospitals.

In his report the great leader set forth the programmatic tasks to hasten the south Korean revolution and the country's reunification, promote the world revolution and strengthen unity with the revolutionary forces of the world. He also put forward the tasks to continue to consolidate and develop the Party organizationally and ideologically and increase the fighting capacity of the Party and enhance its leadership role.

His report was a programmatic document that gave scientific solutions to the problems which were raised in hastening the complete victory of socialism and nationwide victory of our revolution.

The congress again elected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, representing the unanimous will of all the Party members and people.

The congress brilliantly adorned the history of our people as a congress of unity that displayed unbreakable unity and cohesion of the entire Party and people around the great leader, and as a congress of the great victory of industrialization.

2) THIRTY THOUSAND MACHINE TOOLS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung found in the machine industry the master key to the implementation of the

three major tasks of the technical revolution set by the Fifth Congress of the Party and saw to it that efforts were concentrated on the production of machine tools.

It can be said that the technical revolution is, in effect, a machine revolution.

Without machine tools it is impossible to develop the machine industry itself and succeed in fulfilling any tasks of the technical revolution.

The most urgent problem for the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution was also to increase the production of machine tools as soon as possible. In order to narrow the distinctions between heavy and light labour and eliminate heat-affected and other kinds of harmful labour, mechanization and automation should be effected. To this end, it was necessary to strengthen the production bases of the machines and equipment that were needed in this sector as well as the repair and power-supply shops in the factories and enterprises. Machine tools were indispensable for this. In order to narrow the distinctions between agricultural and industrial work we had to increase the production of tractors and trucks and, at the same time, firmly build repair plants and machine parts factories, as well as trailer farm machine factories so as to raise the rate of operation and utilization of these machines. Machine tools were also required for this.

We also needed machine tools if we were to provide the condition needed for lightening women's heavy burdens of household chores, such as effecting industrialization into the processing of foodstuffs, producing greater quantities of a variety of modern kitchen utensils and providing better service facilities of all kinds. Machine tools were needed everywhere.

It could be said that machine tools were the key to the

implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. However, at that time the production level of machine tools was not very high. Working out the national economic plan for 1971 the officials concerned set a very conservative goal for the production of machine tools. They said that the amount of the machine tools produced annually throughout the country hardly exceeded 9,000, and claimed that no more machine tools than that could be produced. Even after they had visited the Huichon Machine-tool Factory they said that this factory could only produce 4,000-4,500 machine tools annually at the most.

The great leader who grasped the state of machine tool production, visited the Huichon Machine-tool Factory on February 20, 1971 in order to bring about a great innovation in the production of machine tools. The great leader arrived at the factory with a great trust and expectation for the workers there, dropped in at the assembly shop and inspected the assembled machine tools. He told the officials of the factory that if we had 10,000 machine tools we would be able to break our bottlenecks at once and asked them whether they could produce so many machine tools. Expressing the unanimous mind of the workers, a senior official of the factory emphatically answered him that they would be able to produce 10,000 machine tools if only they organized production efficiently and introduced automation and semi-automation into the production processes. They had already tapped a lot of potential capacity for the production of 10,000 machine tools.

Greatly pleased with this, the great leader spoke highly of the loyalty of the technicians and workers of this factory, showed great affection for and trust in them and convened a consultative meeting of officials of the factory. At the meeting many good suggestions were made to increase the production of machine tools to the level of 10,000. The great leader

generously accepted their opinions, asked them to tell him without hesitation about everything they needed and solved their problems on the spot one by one. Furthermore, he took a souvenir photograph with the innovators who had risen for the production of 10,000 machine tools.

Afterward Huichon seethed with the great enthusiasm of the workers, technicians and senior officials who had risen up as one. They reexamined the overall production process of the factory and went over to specialization. At the same time, they set a daring goal to introduce modern automatic and assembly lines into the processing of bulky and heavy things and worked hard to this end.

The proposition of the working class at Huichon for producing 10,000 machine tools was a new beacon in making a breach in the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.



Huichon Machine-tool Combine

The beacon of Huichon spread rapidly to all parts of the country. The workers of the April 3 Factory responded to it expressing their resolve to produce 10,000 machine tools. They said that there was no reason why they could not produce 10,000 machine tools when the Huichon Machine-tool Factory was doing so. The workers of the machine-tool factories in Mangyongdae, Hamhung and Chongjin vied with one another to take the lead. If these factories should produce 10,000 machine tools altogether, 30,000 machine tools would be produced throughout the country.

The great leader organized nationwide support in order to encourage the enthusiasm of our working class who had risen for the production of 30,000 machine tools. Agitation groups for increased production were sent and aid materials from all parts of the country continuously reached the spot.

The great leader found out how production was going on as well as the knotty problems by inquiring the senior officials of the machine-tool factories over the phone. He adopted measures that were needed and frequently convened consultative meetings of officials concerned. As a result of all this, new miracles and innovations were made day by day in the machine-tool factories of the whole country. The great leader highly appreciated the successes scored by the producers of machine tools and personally became an endorser for some workers and officials and honoured them with the membership of the Workers' Party of Korea. Furthermore, he gave them precious presents and generously sent them able medical workers and valuable medicines feeling anxious about their health. Thanks to such a deep love of the great leader the workers at Huichon produced 10,000 machine tools. Following this, the April 3 Factory produced 10,000 machine tools and the machine-tool factories in Mangyongdae, Hamhung and Chongjin produced 10,000 machine tools in

all. Thus the goal of producing 30,000 machine tools was attained at last.

3) TO NARROW DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN HEAVY AND LIGHT LABOUR

Ensuring Vigorous Technical Innovations in the Field of the Extractive Industry

With a view to narrowing the distinctions between heavy and light labour, the great leader saw to it that a technical innovation movement was launched energetically in the field of the extractive industry first so as to make labour in this field easier, highly productive and safer. This field had more arduous and labour-consuming work than any other sector. This field had also lower productivity and less safety than other sectors. Within the extractive industry itself, coal and ore mining, forestry and fishing had different objects of work as well as different levels of technical equipment and different labour intensity. Taking this situation into consideration the great leader clearly indicated how mechanization and automation should be effected in the extractive industry. He saw to it that mechanization and automation were introduced first in the coal-mining industry where work was most arduous.

The great leader ensured that the whole Party concentrated its efforts on the struggle to mechanize coal mines, that all sectors of the national economy applied themselves to the task of building up medium and small-scale coal mining machine plants and that structural steel and all other materials needed for mechanized coal mining operations were provided on a priority basis. He said that if the officials were

to understand how difficult coal mining operation were and feel how they should help this work, they should go to the pits. He saw to it that not only responsible officials of the Party and the state but also senior officials of the factories and enterprises which had something to do with mechanized coal mining operations inspected pits.

A short time later, the great leader saw a scientific film of one foreign country with the officials concerned. This film showed the process of operations of drum excavators, multiple-drill mountings and loaders. This film was brought in accordance with the especial assignment the leader had given to the officials concerned with a view to expedite the mechanization of mining operations.

Having attentively watched every scene of the film, the respected leader said: In order to carry out the technical revolution, we should effect mechanization efficiently like this; we must buy these machines set by set because they will not cost us a large sum. We must also invite skilled workers from abroad and learn from them.

As the whole Party concentrated its efforts on the coal mining industry and as the machine industry, the metal industry and all other sectors of the national economy gave strong support to this industry, remarkable progress began to be made in the mechanization and overall mechanization of coal mining operations which had seemed to be very difficult to effect.

However, in effecting mechanization of coal mining operations, some mining officials put stress on the characteristics of the mining industry which deals with nature, and revealed the bad practices of only waiting for machine factories to make those machines and equipment which they themselves were able to produce if only they fit out their own repair and power-supply shops properly.



Anju District Coal Mining Complex boosting coal production

Needless to say, the machine-building industry could have produced these machines for them and, if it was necessary, we could have bought them from other countries. However, if we had not maintained a steadfast attitude to make everything with our own efforts and stand on our own feet, we would have never succeeded in effecting the technical revolution. Therefore, however trifling these practices were, the leader regarded them to be very harmful and corrected them without delay.

As the officials cast off their dependence on others and as their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to do everything for themselves was displayed to the full, ore and coal mines as well as machine factories were built up, the repair and power-supply shops of the mines had their effect, and thus the rate of mechanized operations in the mining industry was increased.

As a result, work gradually became easier and productivity increased. Pits became deeper with the passage of time and an increasing amount of coal and ore was handled. This situation demanded that mining equipment was made large and modern in conformity with this. Without doing this it was impossible to boost production.

At the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee held in September 1973, the great leader emphasized the need to make coal mining equipment large and modern and said to the following effect: Currently the key factor in increasing coal production is to make equipment large. We should make large-size winches, long-distance conveyer belts and also large-size muck-loaders. We must also make large quantities of up-to-date rock-drills. He said that making coal mining equipment large and modern was a kind of machine revolution.

After the plenary meeting the great leader vigorously promoted the work of making mining equipment large and modern. As a result, thanks to the strong support of the whole country, the Komdok Mine effected at a rapid speed the work of making its equipment modern, large and high-speed and of transporting load by various means. Following the example of Komdok, efforts to make equipment large and modern were made throughout the mining industry—not only at coal and ore mines but also in forestry and fishing industry across the country.

In Order to Dispose of Work in Hot Shops and Other Kinds of Harmful Labour

In those days work in hot shops and other kinds of harmful labour were evident to a large degree in industry.

In such economic sectors as the ferrous metallurgical industry, the chemical industry and the cement industry, work in hot shops was not done away with completely. Furthermore, in such branches as the chemical and non-ferrous metallurgical industries as well as in the mining and building-materials industries, gas, dust and other poisonous waste emitted in the course of production caused trouble to the health of workers and created difficulties in production.

In order to dispose of work in hot shops and other kinds of harmful labour, the legacy of the old society, the great leader paid primary attention so that officials adopted a correct point of view on this work.

Now that scores of years had passed since liberation and a radical change had been made in the working conditions of the workers, our officials, being carried away by their successes, did not give serious consideration to work in hot shops and to other kinds of harmful labour still existing in those days. Under these circumstances, it could be said that correcting the officials' viewpoint on work in hot shops and other kinds of harmful labour was the first step to putting an end to these kinds of labour.

One day in June 1972 the great leader who was giving field guidance to the work of North Hamgyong Province, met the officials of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill and was anxious about having failed to dispose of harmful emissions completely.

Because it had been run in the past by mercenary capitalists, this factory suffered greatly from harmful fumes. Since immediate postliberation days the great leader had frequently visited this factory and adopted measures to dispose of harmful emissions. As a result, an exhaust chimney was built and an exhaust pipe thousands of metres long was linked to the chimney, and thus harmful emissions were

disposed of to a certain extent.

Therefore, none of the officials concerned, not to speak of the officials of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, were interested in disposing of the harmful emissions at this factory completely, considering that this problem had already been solved.

Having learned of this situation through an official of this factory, the respected leader said sternly: Neglect to adopt measures for doing away with harmful emissions once and for all is due to the wrong viewpoint on the working class; it is not an attitude that befits those who make revolution. Freeing the working class from harmful labour is a basic factor in the struggle against the outdated venom of bourgeois society. Being mercenary, capitalists pay no regard to the life of workers. However, now that our working class has seized power, we can never do so.

The leader said that all the projects that had been undertaken until that time were no more than the first process in the work of disposing of harmful emissions. He proposed to the officials of the factory that they should discuss how they could free the factory from harmful emissions once and for all, and asked a senior official of the factory to express his view on how the factory could be modernized.

The official told the leader about the kinds of equipment that were needed in streamlining the factory and their amount. Jotting down the names of complicated facilities and their amounts one by one, the great leader told the officials concerned to provide all the facilities that had been asked by the official of the factory and decrease production quotas for the factory until the factory was streamlined.

After he came to Pyongyang the great leader gave a senior official of the Cabinet the task of promoting the modernization of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill substantially. He

also saw to it that a huge sum of money, not envisaged in the state plan, was appropriated for the project and that thousands of kinds of automation gauges and instruments were sent to this factory.

As a result, the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill became a modern factory free from harmful emissions and the working conditions of the workers there were improved radically.

In this way, in the industrial sector the distinctions between heavy and light labour diminished gradually and work in hot shops and other kinds of harmful labour disappeared.

4) IN ORDER TO NARROW THE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded narrowing the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and made energetic efforts to this end.

Exerting Great Efforts to the Production of Tractors

In our rural communities irrigation and electrification had already been completed and mechanization and application of chemicals promoted to a large extent. However, the level of technical equipment in agriculture was considerably lower than that in industry and, because of that, agricultural labour was more arduous and difficult than industrial labour.

If we were to free farmers from difficult and backbreaking labour, we had to effect comprehensive mechanization of

agriculture. Large quantities of tractors were required to this end.

Taking into consideration the great importance of tractors in the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, the great leader took radical measures for increasing their production. At the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee convened in November 1971, the great leader set as an important task to increase tractor production.

He saw to it that the workers concerned built up the bases for the production of tractors and worked hard to produce 20,000 *Chollima* tractors and 10,000 *Pungnyon* tractors.

A powerful force for the reconstruction of a tractor plant was formed and nationwide support was organized.

As the reconstruction of the tractor plant got into full stride, the leader frequently inquired into how the project was progressing and solved difficult problems, thus leading the officials there to complete the project in a short time.

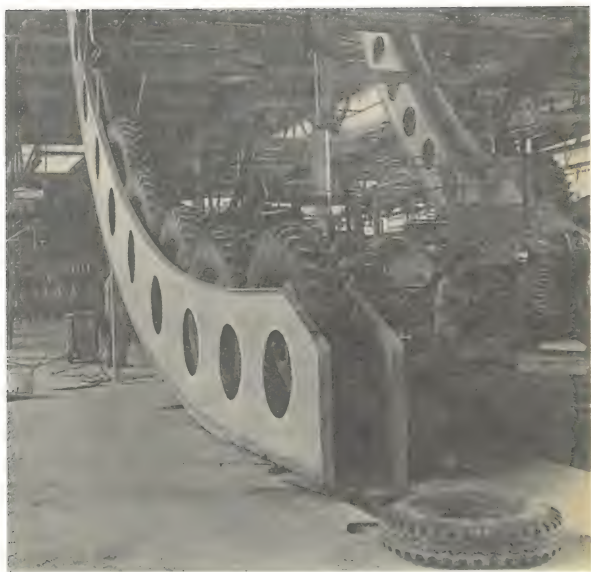
One day in April 1972 the great leader visited the construction site and told the builders that they should make preparations to install the equipment. When he found out that no one was in charge of building the industrial railway, he assigned the Ministry of Railways to the task.

By displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard working, our heroic working class rebuilt, in a little more than one year, the tractor plant to make it a modern one with its productivity ten times greater than the original plant.

On July 26, 1973 the inauguration ceremony of the new tractor plant was held. The great leader visited the tractor plant that day in order to spend this significant day with the workers, a day which promised a great leap forward in the rural technical revolution.

Soon a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee was held on the spot. After the meeting

the leader sat with the senior officials of the tractor plant, technicians and builders who had made significant achievements in working out the design of custom-built equipment and in their manufacture as well as with model workers who had performed great achievements in the production of tractors. He said that the completion of a modern tractor plant in a little more than one year was a very great success. He told that the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee highly appreciated the fact that a completely automated modern tractor plant, starting from the construction of the factory building to the manufacture of automation equipment, was built with our own efforts, regarding this fact



The Kum Song General Tractor Plant produces various types of tractors

as having great importance in the history of our Party and in the implementation of the rural technical revolution. He also informed the workers of the plant of the fact that the Political Committee had decided to award official commendations to all those who had taken part in the construction of the plant, as well as gifts on behalf of the Government. Then he said that we should declare to the whole world the fact that by building an automated tractor plant in support of the decision of the Party, our working class made it possible to increase its productivity to ten times. He added that July 27 was an anniversary of the day when we emerged victorious from the war and said that it would be a good idea to set that day as a day when the working class gives assistance to the rural technical revolution and to declare the day formally as the birthday of the tractor plant.

In addition to establishing a large-scale base for the production of tractors, the great leader paid deep attention to setting a strong base for the production of small tractors.

In our country where there are many mountains it was impossible to succeed in the mechanization of agriculture by using only *Pungnyon* and *Chollima* tractors. Therefore, the great leader attached great importance to the production of small tractors and ensured that the material and technical foundations for their production were strengthened still further. As a result, in our country the production of both large and small tractors increased remarkably.

It was possible to expedite mechanization not only in the flat areas but also in the zones lying between the highlands and the lowlands as well as in the mountainous areas.

Now the success in the mechanization of agriculture depended on how we made more use of tractors. However, in those days the level of mechanized farming operations was not very high. There were many tractors and it was possible to

mechanize farming operations to a considerable extent even by using them. However, these machines were used only in ploughing the fields in spring and autumn and in hauling things. Even these operations were not done as well as they should have been done in many places. This was mainly because the rate of operation and utilization of tractors was 70 or 60 per cent or even lower than that in some places. Therefore, it was impossible to increase the rate of mechanized farming operations no matter whatever quantities of tractors were sent to the rural areas.

The great leader found out the prevailing situation in detail and set the period during which tractors should undergo general inspection, personally found out the way of meeting the immediate shortage of machine parts and established a mobile repair system so that broken-down tractors would be repaired promptly. This is not all. The leader also told what kinds of jobs tractors should do and instructed that tractors should carry things within the limits of the cooperative farm to which they belonged.

In those days many of the tractors available in the country communities were mobilized for purposes other than farming operations. Originally, the rate of operation of tractors was not very high. On top of that, even those which were in operation were used for other purposes like this. So it was natural that the rate of mechanized farming operations should be decreased.

The great leader ensured that all the tractors in the rural communities were concentrated on farming and even took measures to control rigidly the long-distance running of tractors.

As a result, the rate of operation and utilization of tractors increased considerably and the rate of mechanized farming operations was augmented remarkably.

Ensuring That Various Kinds of Farm Machines Were Sent to the Rural Communities

The great leader paid deep attention to the production of farm machines in order to increase the rate of mechanized farming operations.

In those days rice transplanting, weeding, harvesting of rice and threshing of maize were done manually as ever. Therefore, already a long time before the great leader assigned researchers of farming machinery to the task of researching into various kinds of farming machinery such as rice-seedling transplanter, rice harvester and maize thrasher. He provided all the conditions that were needed, inspected the farming machinery produced by the researchers on an experimental basis and led the researchers so that they brought these machines to perfection.

The same can be said of the process of the production of a rice-seedling transplanter. The great leader guided the production of the rice-seedling transplanter in detail. He visited several cooperative farms in the neighbourhood of Pyongyang City and closely watched the work of rice-seedling transplanters made by the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering and the Wonsan University of Agriculture. He made a comparison between all these machines and saw to it that the advantages of every machine were taken into account so that a perfect machine could be made. When the rice-seedling transplanter was perfected, the great leader visited many provincial cooperative farms in such counties as Onchon, Hwangju and Pongsan and again found out the efficiency and work performance of the rice-seedling transplanter. It was only

after he confirmed that the machine could be used in various areas and under various soil conditions that he organized the mass production of the machine.

The same can be said about the research and manufacture of rice harvesters.

One day in the middle of October 1972 the great leader visited the fields of the Hwasong Cooperative Farm, Ryongsong District, Pyongyang City, and found out the work performance of the rice harvesters produced by scientists and technicians as well as their construction, operation and mechanical principles. At a conference held in the small meeting hall of the office of the Party Central Committee he said encouraging words to those concerned. He said to this effect: We shall be able to see which of the rice harvesters produced by you is superior if we use them for a couple of years. Therefore, it is not right to conclude now which is good or bad. I like all of them.

The experimental rice harvesters which the great leader inspected on that day were of various types: one was made to be drawn by a tractor; another was made to move by generating power of its own accord; yet another was drawn by an ox and still another was pushed manually.

The great leader said that all of these rice harvesters should be used and brought to perfection; he laid particular stress on the need to make rice harvesters which were suitable to our situation. He told to make researches in those harvesters which cut stubbles of rice plants a little high as well as in such harvesters which only cut rice plants or only bound rice into sheaves.

The great leader earnestly said: We should effect mechanization in all rural communities. Two years have already passed since the last Party congress, but the rural technical revolution is not progressing well because it is carried on in a

half-hearted way. What shall I say in my report to the Sixth Party Congress?

The leader's words greatly moved the hearts of those scientists and technicians who had made researches in and manufactured the rice harvesters. They applied themselves to the work of perfecting the rice harvesters and made new, miraculous successes in this work.

As is seen, the modern farm machinery which now replace the hard work of our farmers in the rural communities such as the rice-seedling puller, the rice-seedling transplanter, the weeder, the rice harvester and the maize thresher are associated with the detailed instructions and meticulous concern of the great leader.

How the Base for the Production of Fused Phosphate Was Created

Machines alone cannot replace all the manual labour in the rural communities. Therefore, those kinds of farm work which cannot be done by machines should be done through the application of chemicals.

In order to apply chemicals in agriculture as soon as possible the great leader saw to it that a firm base for the production of fertilizers was built. At the same time, he assigned those concerned the task of making researches in harmless and effective weed killers, and also exerted great efforts to construct and enlarge a weed-killer factory.

I shall tell you only the story associated with fused phosphate. It was in 1965 that high-grade apatite was discovered for the first time in our country. One day in the summer of that year the great leader who was giving field guidance to the work of North Pyongan Province, stopped his

car at the edge of a field of the third workteam of the Sakju County Seat Cooperative Farm. Through the window of his running car the leader saw that the maize and millet of this field were thriving better than those in other fields.

The leader got out of his car. He told the officials of the farm that the millet of that field was growing well and asked them how much fertilizer they had applied and how they had used fertilizer to side-dress the crop. The chairman of the management board of the cooperative farm could not reply to this question. This was because they had not applied a large amount of fertilizer. Moreover, they had not used any amount of fertilizer to side-dress the crop.

The great leader inspected the maize and millet fields where the crops were thriving before he said full of confidence: It seems apatite is deposited here. What is the reason that maize is thriving uncommonly well on this sloping field? It is because there is phosphorous component here.

Afterward some prospectors conducted a survey of the area and found out that high-grade apatite was really deposited there.

Several years later, one day in the spring of 1973 the great leader called senior officials of a factory located in Chongsu. He told them about his intention to build a fused phosphate factory in Chongsu and said to them to the following effect: A railway is available there; electricity can be carried there from a near place and industrial water is also available nearby. Therefore, there is every advantage to build a factory in Chongsu. Saying that the advantages of this area had been proved, the leader asked the officials how they would like to build the factory.

Seeing that the officials could not give a ready answer, the great leader proposed to build the factory in such a way that it would produce fertilizer by electric furnaces. The leader's

words expressed his determination not only to produce phosphate fertilizer by a new method but also to mass-produce it by relying on our own technique and our own raw material.

That day the great leader determined on the shape of the factory and found out in detail the amount of labour and the kinds of custom-built equipment that were needed for the construction of the factory and ensured that everything needed was solved. On the basis of this an energetic campaign was launched for the establishment of the base for the production of fused phosphate.

One day six months later the great leader visited the construction site of the fused phosphate factory. He found out in detail how the building of a large-size electric furnace was progressing and how big the furnace was as well as the materials that were needed for the project. Then he solved on the spot all the difficult problems such as refractory bricks and structural steel.

The great leader inspected a small experimental furnace which was built for the production of fused phosphate. Smiling all over his face he said with a delighted look: This is our phosphate fertilizer. If this fertilizer is applied to the crops, they grow well. I have been wishing to see phosphate for ten years, and it is being produced now.

Afterward the builders of the fused phosphate factory braced themselves and erected two large electric furnaces in only 50 days and thus started the production of fused phosphate.

In this way a strong base which produces fused phosphate by relying on our own raw materials, technique and strength was established, with the result that a new advance was made in the application of chemicals in agriculture.

With the promotion of comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and of the application of chemicals in our country, agriculture gradually took after industry and the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour were decreased little by little.

5) TO FREE WOMEN FROM THE HEAVY BURDEN OF HOUSEHOLD CHORES

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set freeing women from the heavy burden of household chores as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and wisely organized and led the struggle to effect this.

After liberation women in our country were completely freed socially thanks to the enforcement of the Law on Sex Equality and other democratic reforms. Furthermore, favourable conditions were created for them to take part in social activities as a result of the establishment of creches and kindergartens in all parts of the country and thanks to a variety of social benefits.

As a result, our women freely take part in socio-political life and working life enjoying equal rights with men and make an active contribution to the revolutionary struggle and construction work as full-fledged masters of the country.

However, women were not yet freed from the burden of household chores including kitchen work. Without freeing women from this burden, it was impossible to succeed in organizing and mobilizing their inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom for the revolution and construction and expect the final solution of the questions relating to women.

In Order to Lighten the Women's Burden of Kitchen Chores

The greatest burden in women's household chores is kitchen work. From olden times kitchen work has been a task which women cannot neglect even a single day. Therefore, in the past days, when they came back home after doing the same work as men, they had to prepare for the next meal until late at night and get up early in the morning and boil rice and soup and prepare dishes. Under these circumstances women could not study and lead a cultured life properly. Furthermore, this situation could create difficulties for them in implementing their revolutionary tasks.

However, we could not give up immediately our own way of life which had been handed down from the time of our remote ancestors.

In order to alleviate women's burdens of kitchen chores, fresh improvements had to be made in food industry. It is true that as a result of the construction of large foodstuff factories such as the Ryongsong Meat-processing Factory and the Sinpo Fish Tinning Works, a fairly large amount of tinned provisions, bottled food and bread were produced.

However, this could not meet the needs of the population. The amount of these provisions itself was far from being enough. Moreover, these provisions could not satisfy the needs for a variety of diet peculiar to our people.

As for staple food, in addition to bread we had to make boiled rice, noodles and rice cake and the like which our people enjoy eating. As for side dishes, we had to provide not only meat and fish; we had also to make processed vegetables such as *kimchi* pickles which are everyone's favourite food

item, and process wild vegetables, make bean-curd and grow bean sprouts.

The great leader who had seen through all this, ensured that a large number of rice cookeries, noodle factories, bakeries and factories for processing a variety of side dishes were built and gave detailed guidance in the field.

In the second half of December 1970 the great leader visited a rice cookery in Oesong District, Pyongyang. He found out for how many people the rice produced at this rice cookery was enough. And he minutely saw to it that various sizes of thermostatic rice and soup containers were made according to the number of family members for the convenience of the people.



Workers of a rice-cooking house make various kinds of processed foods

The great leader paid deep attention to providing large amounts of a variety of cheap and tasty side dishes in addition to staple food.

After having received a report that some success had been made in the processing of food, non-staple foods in particular, by industrial methods, the great leader visited the Chongbang Foodstuff Producers' Cooperative in Sariwon City one day at the beginning of May 1971. This cooperative was a small one which was formed of housewives. Although this cooperative had no equipment worthy of particular mention, it made large quantities of a variety of processed items from vegetables produced at the neighbouring farms and sold them to the people at low prices.

The great leader inspected the processed vegetables the appearance of which itself stimulated people's appetite and said, greatly pleased: If large quantities of these things are made and provided, it will be possible to free housewives from kitchen chores and lighten their work to a considerable extent. How good it is! You should not think only of building large food factories but erect small-scale local foodstuff factories and make large quantities of processed provisions needed for the diet of the provincial population. He also stressed the need to improve service for the people.

Thanks to the energetic guidance of the great leader, food factories were built in all parts of the country and the diet of the people was improved. As a result, the work of freeing women from the heavy burdens of kitchen chores was promoted successfully.

For More Kitchen Utensils and Household Goods

Although a large quantity of rice and side dishes were

produced at food factories, it was impossible to deny the wish of housewives to reprocess those provisions to cater for the needs of their family members or to prepare meals in their own way. Although there was a laundry nearby and the tailor's shop met the requirements of customers all the time, some women always washed clothes and did the ironing with their own hands.

As it was impossible to do away with the women's way of life and ignore their liking, it was necessary to produce and supply a variety of modern kitchen utensils and household goods in large quantities so that women could do household chores including kitchen work without having to expend much time.

The great leader paid close attention to producing and supplying large quantities of kitchenware and goods for domestic use. At a consultative meeting of officials in the field of natural sciences held at the beginning of December 1972 he stressed the need for scientists to pay due attention to small problems, to the researches into kitchen utensils, whose solution is urgent for the life of the people, instead of restricting themselves only to big problems.

Later an exhibition of light industry goods was arranged. This exhibition showed the successes made by scientists and technicians in less than six months upholding the instructions of the leader. The great leader visited the exhibition; after inspecting modern kitchen utensils and various kinds of household articles, he was greatly pleased, saying: The problem of which I had thought and worried for a long time has been solved.

In order to solve this problem, a long time before the great leader had told the officials concerned to get picture albums of daily essentials and ironware as well as sample books and samples. Showing the washing machines, refrigerators, irons

and other things on display, the great leader explained to the officials concerned in detail in which country each of them was made and what was their efficiency. He said that in order to emancipate housewives from kitchen work, we must free them from laundering and made stirring remarks to the effect that, if no sample of a washing machine was available, they should make a washing machine after the one in his residence.

Because the great leader is such a benign man, he was so greatly delighted to see the exhibition hall, solved everything that was asked by the scientists and technicians and posed with them for a souvenir photograph.

Introduction of Water Supplies in the Country Areas

Providing the country areas with running water was very important for the promotion of the health of rural population and for freeing women from the heavy burden of household chores. When they returned home after having worked in the fields all day long, rural women had to fetch water from the well, boil rice, do the washing and raise farming animals. Out of all the household chores of rural women, fetching water was most toilsome. Every household that raised farming animals had to fetch at least 30 jars of water every day.

One day in March 1973 the great leader visited a cooperative farm in Sukchon County. This farm was one of the largest in our Republic, but it was not provided with running water until that time.

The officials of the farm had failed to introduce water supplies in their farm because there were no sources of water and the cast-iron pipe for drawing water was not available. They considered to draw water from a place which was some

ten kilometres away.

Having heard of this, the great leader said that the problem would be settled if they built a large reservoir by using excavators, impounded water in them and settled it to obtain drinking water.

Until that time the provincial officials had not given thought to making use of the clear water on Yonpung Reservoir in front of their village.

Having found out the way of introducing water supplies in this farm, the great leader convened on that day a conference of senior officials from South Pyongan Provincial organs as well as of those from Sukchon, Mundok, Kaechon, Pyongwon and Anju Counties. At the conference he said that introduction of water supplies in the rural communities was not progressing rapidly. He censured the provincial officials in a sharp tone: I have given you many tasks in order to solve the problem of drinking water for the people, but you have not implemented them. What is the reason for this? How can you claim that you possess serve-the-people spirit? Then he adopted a number of measures for the introduction of water supplies in this locality.

Some time later, one day in the second half of April of that year, the great leader had the officials concerned and the senior officials of the province see a scientific film on the introduction of water supplies in the country areas. When the film show was over, the leader again pointed out that the slow progress of the work of providing the country areas with running water was mainly attributable to the fact that the officials had no revolutionary tone of working and were not possessed of loyalty to the people. He pointed out in detail how the rural communities should be provided with running water and also determined the order of priority in undertaking this project. He instructed that Members of the Political

Committee of the Party Central Committee should each take charge of one province and heads and deputy heads of departments and chiefs of sections of the Party Central Committee as well as senior officials of provincial Party committees should each take charge of several villages. He set the time limit by which every region should complete the introduction of water supplies and took steps so that this project would be finished as soon as possible through a mass movement.

The introduction of water supplies in the rural communities was progressing apace. Water jars which had pressed down on the heads of our women for thousands of years started to disappear at last.

Under the correct leadership of the great leader the historic task of freeing women from the heavy burdens was being implemented step by step.



V. SHOWING AFFECTION AND TRUST

1) IN ORDER TO DEVELOP PEOPLE'S POLITICAL INTEGRITY FOR EVER

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed warm affection in order to develop the political integrity of his revolutionary soldiers who had dedicated their precious life on the road of the revolution.

In order to accomplish the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader, we had to traverse a long and thorny path, and numerous people gave their glorious life on this road.

As the time flowed, as the country became prosperous and as the people enjoyed greater happiness, the leader felt a yearning for those soldiers who had left his side, unable to forget them, and did everything he could to convey their glorious life and exploits to the posterity for all time.

After the liberation of the country, out of his concern for his revolutionary soldiers who had died a hero in an alien land in the days of the grim anti-Japanese war, the great leader sent several people to find out their remains and bring them to their homeland to place them there. He saw to it that some cities and rural communities as well as some factories and schools were named after some deceased revolutionary soldiers and that bronze statues of some deceased people were erected in their native places. Furthermore, he ensured that the exploits of his revolutionary soldiers were given wide publicity through the media on their birthday or on the day of

their death. In addition, he saw to it that a national meeting was held to cherish their memory every fifth and tenth anniversary of their death.

He did not confine himself to this. He was always concerned to exalt their political integrity for ever.

The great leader had been thinking for a long time to erect a cemetery for revolutionary martyrs. One day in April 1972 he climbed Mt. Taesong to select a site for the cemetery. Pushing through a rough path, the leader selected the site for the cemetery at a most appropriate place. Afterward, he convened a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee. At the meeting he said to this effect: Looking around Mt. Taesong recently, I was regretful for the fact that we had failed to maintain the graves of martyrs. Although I intended to do this, we have not yet done this. He repeatedly expressed his sorry because his failure to erect a cemetery for revolutionary martyrs weighed on his mind. Then he proposed earnestly that half-length statues of revolutionary martyrs should be erected at their cemetery.

Afterward the great leader organized the construction force and solved all the problems. Furthermore, he gave detailed instructions on the scale of the cemetery, on those people who should be placed there and on the order of their arrangement, and even on the make of the epigraph.

One day in August 1973 the great leader was guiding a national meeting of active agricultural workers. He deferred even his lunch-time rest and visited the construction site of the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs. He had already examined the blueprint for the construction of the cemetery of the martyrs. However, he found out that the scale of the cemetery was too small when compared to his intention. Therefore, he took time off his tight schedule to visit the construction site with a resolve to determine on the scale of the cemetery after



Half-length statues of Comrade Ma Dong Hui and his mother Mrs. Chang Gil Bu standing in the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery



he personally looked round the field.

The officials concerned had planned to undertake the project of building the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs by merely moving the existing graves of the martyrs. So the scale was very small. Soon the great leader took out of his coat pocket a sheet of paper in several folds and spread it out, saying: The number of those who should be placed at the cemetery, whom I have figured out during the lunch time even

without taking a nap today, exceeds 60. On the sheet of paper were written the names of those fighters to be placed at the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs and the date of their birth as well as the year when they joined the revolution, the date when each of them had died either in battle or for other reasons and the place of their death.

That day the great leader gave a name to the cemetery and gave detailed instructions on erecting a well-made collective epigraph at the entrance to the cemetery so that the exploits of the revolutionaries could be conveyed for ever as well as on the content of the epigraph.

When the casting of half-length statues of the revolutionary martyrs got into full stride, the great leader gave minute guidance and detailed instructions so that the images of the martyrs could be produced accurately. He sent information on the appearance of every martyr and his characteristic feature. He also examined the order of the arrangement of his old soldiers who were to be placed at the cemetery according to the year of their death. However, he made stirring remarks to the effect that Mother Chang Gil Bu should be placed side by side with her son Ma Dong Hui regardless of the year of her death.

Thanks to the great concern of the great leader, the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs was erected at last, making it possible to convey the glorious life of our revolutionary predecessors to our posterity for ever.

The great leader showed great favours not only for the anti-Japanese fighters. He also did everything to develop for ever the political integrity of those workers and farmers who had died while fighting well during the democratic revolution after the country's liberation, of those hero fighters who had defended their fatherland in the Fatherland Liberation War at the cost of their youth, of those old-line intellectuals and

artists who had died while working for the development of science and art during the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and of those unknown heroes who had died in the sacred struggle for the south Korean revolution and for the reunification of the country. The great leader remembered all of them and told the officials concerned that a book should be written on such and such a man, that a film should be made on such and such a man, that such and such a factory should be named after such and such a man, and that such and such a school should be named after such and such a man and so on.

2) A NEW ADVANCE IN THE WORK WITH PEOPLE OF ALL BACKGROUNDS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid particular attention to the work with people who had a questionable class status and problems in their social and political life, with a view to strengthening our revolutionary ranks and consolidate the political and ideological unity of the whole of our society.

The socio-political composition of our population was very complex owing to the peculiarities of the historic development of our country and the complicated and arduous character of our revolution caused by the 36 years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, followed by the division of our country and nation owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists as well as by the Fatherland Liberation War.

On the basis of a detailed analysis of the complex composition of our population, the great leader had paid attention to the work with people who had questionable class status and involved socio-political records already since a long time before. In each period and at each stage of the

revolution he set a correct policy toward them and had energetically led the struggle to implement this policy.

As a result, through the fruitful days for the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction, a fundamental change was made in the class status and in the political and ideological life of those who had checkered family backgrounds and records. This situation demanded that we worked with these people more positively.

The great leader had serious discussions on this matter at important meetings and gave instructions on how to work with people of all backgrounds. He said to the following effect: In order to make advance in the work with people from all walks of life to meet the requirements of the changing situation and the developing revolution, we should boldly trust and admit to the Party those with involved social origin and family backgrounds who ardently wish to join the Party and are faithful to the Party and the revolution. We should reeducate these people in a revolutionary way through practical work. We must make great efforts to resolve the problems that rankle in their minds with regard to their sociopolitical life. The social origin of people is not immutable; therefore, we should evaluate it again and identify it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“...In appraising the social origin of people we should always put the main stress on the thinking of the person in question and consider the social origin of his father and grandfather as reference materials in order to know what ideological influence they have exerted on him. In other words, we must appraise people depending on whether or not the person in question is now taking an active part in the revolutionary work and whether or not he is making devoted efforts for our Party and for the revolution.”

The great leader gave guidance to Yaksu-ri, Changsong

County, in the second half of August 1971. There he learned that the provincial officials had some problems, problems which they found difficult to settle readily in the course of dealing with those who had involved class status and socio-political records. The leader asked the secretary of the ri Party committee to tell him about the difficult problems he encountered in the work with the masses. The secretary of the ri Party committee told the leader about some people who were questionable in one way or another. One of them had served in the People's Army and was now working well on a cooperative farm after he was discharged from service. However, he was not admitted to the Party because his family backgrounds were somewhat questionable. Among them was also a man whose social origin was identified wrongly because before the country's liberation he had rented out some of his land to his brother-in-law.

All of these people trusted and followed the Party and worked honestly. They ardently wished to enter the Party. However, they only ate their heart out because their family backgrounds and the records of their political life were not clean. They had no one to whom they could appeal.

Officials of the ri Party committee understood their feelings. However, they had no fixed opinion on how they should evaluate these people and deal with them. Therefore, they did not work with these people in an enterprising manner.

The great leader examined in detail all the people from problem areas until it got dark, and gave detailed instructions on how every one of them should be evaluated and treated.

That night the great leader made an analysis of the situation in Yaksu-ri and considered that the situation in other ri and other units would be the same. The great leader could not fall asleep for a long time before he phoned a senior

official of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee. He said that there was something that must be solved in the work with those people who had problems in their social and political life and involved family backgrounds, and told that this problem should be discussed at a plenary meeting of the provincial Party committee.

Several days later an enlarged plenary meeting of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee was held under the guidance of the great leader. Members of the provincial Party committee and secretaries of the Party committees of factories and enterprises and those of the ri Party committees took part at the meeting.

The great leader told those attending the meeting to tell him without hesitation everything about their difficult problems and those questions about which they were uncertain in their work with people from all areas of society. The officials told him everything the solution of which they were anxious to find, and about those problems which they had no clear idea how they should treat.

The great leader jotted down in his pocket-book everything about those problems which were raised by the provincial officials. He heard from the officials everything about the social origin, family backgrounds and the records of socio-political life of people from problem areas and found out from various ways how those in question were now working.

Then he said to the following effect: If those in question are loyal to the Party and the revolution, that is all right. There is nothing to consider any more with regard to them. It is our Party's policy to evaluate people by giving the first consideration to the person in question. And he gave summary solutions to the problems of all the people. He said to this effect: Such and such a man can be admitted to the Party; it is wrong to identify the social origin of such and such

a man in that way; the merits of such and such a man should be evaluated fairly.

The meeting lasted for three days. The great leader made clear comments on the opinions expressed by those attending the meeting.

The great leader repeatedly asked those attending the meeting whether they had any more problems to raise, afraid that Party officials dealing with the political integrity of people should work contrary to the intention of the Party even in a single case out of one thousand cases. He told the officials about the significance and importance of the work with people of all backgrounds and kindly told them what attitude should be maintained by Party officials in order to improve this work. Furthermore, he made stirring remarks to the following effect: The social origin of people means their ideological makeup. People's ideological makeup is not immutable. Suppose a man has a working-class ideology in his mind as well as bourgeois and feudal idea. If he undergoes ideological training and is educated in the course of the revolutionary struggle, and thus bad ideology disappears from his mind and only the revolutionary idea of the working class is fully implanted in his mind, his ideological makeup will undergo a change. It is necessary to evaluate again the social origin of those people who had followed the Party at every stage of the revolution and were working faithfully now.

Fundamental changes took place in the point of view of those officials who had worked in a hidebound way with people of all backgrounds only enquiring into their records. A new advance was made in the work with people from all areas of society.

As a result, people who in the past had a complex class status and checkered records of socio-political life and their children have become honourable members of the Workers'

**Party of Korea, Heroes of Labour, doctors and professors
and enhance the honour of Korea in the international arena
as renowned artists and sportsmen.**



VI. FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STANDARD OF LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

1) EXERTING GREAT EFFORTS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MEAT AND EGGS

The Site of a Pig Plant Personally Chosen by the Great Leader

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid close attention to the development of pig breeding in order to improve the standard of life of the people in conformity with the development of the economy and the increase in production, and saw to it that great efforts were made for the construction of a modern pig plant.

One day in the autumn of 1970 the great leader summoned the senior officials of the Pyongyang City Party Committee to his residence. When they came, he proposed that they should go somewhere to choose the site for a pig plant and got into his car.

They drove along a road in the suburbs of the capital. When they reached a hill, the leader asked the accompanying officials whether it would be suitable to build a pig plant there. It was a fine place and at a glance the officials could see that the place was suitable for a pig plant. The spot was a little bit hollow and there was a mountain at the back and a river was flowing in front of the place. The place was near the city; there

was no problem with water and it was at some distance from the residential area. So it was a very good place which was ideal for epizootic prevention.

Immediately after he had returned home in triumph, the great leader planned to build a large pig plant in that place. Although a long time had passed, he did not forget that place which he had in mind for the said purpose in those days and came there straightforwardly with some officials.

To the leader's question the officials replied that the spot would be quite suitable for a pig plant.

However, the great leader was engrossed in deep thought over something and proposed that they go to another place and got in his car. The officials followed him without understanding his intention. The leader did not choose that place either, and went to another place. The officials thought all the places the great leader had inspected were faultless for a pig plant. However, the leader did not choose that place, either. It was found out later that this was because the great leader wanted to choose a place from which it would be convenient to carry the manure produced at the pig plant to the fields. All the places the great leader had visited that day were not suitable from this point of view.

It was only in the second half of March 1971 that the great leader chose the site for a pig plant in a secluded place in the neighbourhood of a cooperative farm in Sadong District. That day he also chose the sites for the office and for the houses of the employees. He solved the problems that were raised in the designing and construction of the factory and also adopted all the measures that were needed for completing the project as soon as possible.

Later when the construction of the pig plant was in the height, the great leader visited the construction site, was delighted at the sight of the huge scale of construction

reminding one of a town and took steps for promoting the project. Expressing his apprehension over epizootic prevention, he instructed that the rural communities in the neighbourhood of the pig plant should raise hens instead of pigs. Later the great leader paid another visit to the construction site. This time he adopted measures for the solution of fodder and gave an important instruction on reducing the cost for every kilogramme of meat. He also gave the builders an assignment to build a 2,500-ton pig plant and a 3,000-ton pig plant on the basis of the experience they would gain from the construction of the present plant. Furthermore, he adopted measures for obtaining transport equipment and materials as well as breeding boars immune to diseases.

Thanks to the guidance of the great leader, pig plants with the yearly capacity of 10,000 tons were built in less than one year and started to produce pork.

A Demonstration on the Breeding of Chickens

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid great concern to encourage the communal stock farming at cooperative farms and the subsidiary stock breeding by individuals at the same time as developing stock and poultry farming on a large scale by building a number of modern pig plants and chicken plants.

One day the great leader started on his way to visit a cooperative farm in the suburbs of Pyongyang. He had organized a demonstration to be held there in order to teach the chief secretaries of provincial Party committees how workteams at cooperative farms and individual households should raise chickens.

Soon he got to his destination. In front of the hencoops

belonging to the third workteam of the farm, the great leader asked the junior officials of the workteam how many chickens they raised and how many eggs they produced every day. Since a long time before the great leader had helped this workteam to accumulate some experience in raising chickens. Therefore, this workteam was raising a large number of chickens. Until July of that year this workteam had produced a daily average of 80 eggs.

Hearing this, the great leader told the chief secretaries of provincial Party committees that this rate of egg production would be more than enough to provide a supply of one egg to every one of the children at creches. He was told that people at this workteam had a yearly surplus of 2,500 eggs after they provided enough eggs to the children at creches and kindergartens, and that they sent this amount to other places. When he heard this, the leader said to the chief secretaries of provincial Party committees: You see, but why can't you do so? Then he emphatically told them that every farming workteam should launch a drive to raise 100 chickens.

After introducing the experience acquired by the workteam in raising chickens collectively, the great leader took those attending the demonstration to the house of an old man who lived in that village.

When he reached the yard of the old man's house the leader asked the old man how many eggs his chickens laid every day; then he requested the old man to tell the chief secretaries of provincial Party committees about his experience in raising chickens. The old man told them about his experience. At that time he was raising more than ten chickens. He hewed *aegukpul* or vegetables to pieces, preserved them with salt, mixed them with rice bran and kept them warm and used them as feed for chickens. Even in winter he kept the feed warm and maintained the rate of laying at

more than 70 per cent. He added that although it was possible to process the feed for those households where there were old people, it would be a little difficult to do so for those households which had a shortage of hands.

Now the great leader asked the old man to tell the chief secretaries of provincial Party committees how he raised chickens in winter. As a matter of fact, this old man produced a lot of eggs in winter, too, and this was entirely attributable to the fact that he took a good care of his chickens. In order to ensure sufficient temperature in his hencoop, the old man laid a windbreak hedge around it and spread husks of rice on the floor of the coop. He fed his chickens some six times every day. He mixed the jowls of pollack, barnyard grass and cabbage and boiled them before giving them to the chickens. In order to produce many eggs, he cooped up the chickens on snowy days and when the snow melted he set them free so that they could eat the feed. This was the secret of the fact that the rate of laying did not lower much even in winter.

The great leader said that this old man had a good experience and added that it would be a good idea to make it widely known in a pamphlet. The demonstration held on that day gave the chief secretaries of provincial Party committees a great deal to think about.

The production of meat and eggs increased greatly as modern pig plants, chicken plants and duck plants proved effective and as stock and poultry farming at workteams of cooperative farms and the subsidiary stock breeding by individuals was encouraged.

2) WARM LOVE ASSOCIATED WITH REFRIGERATION PLANTS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded that fish was responsible for a large part in improving the diet of the people and paid deep attention to the improvement of the supply of fish as well as to its catch.

In his speech addressed to the officials of the Party, government and administrative bodies and economic establishments in North Hamgyong Province in June 1972, the great leader said:

“The fishing industry must catch fish on the high seas and inshore, on both a large scale and a small scale, so as to supply 100 grammes daily per head of the population at the first stage and then 200 grammes at the second stage.”

One hundred grammes of fish could be supplied daily to every one of the population only when measures to store, transport and supply fish were brought in step with a large catch of fish. Therefore, the great leader made great efforts to ensure an equitable supply of fish to everyone by improving its processing and storage to meet the situation when the amount of the catch was increased. In particular, he saw to it that storing facilities were greatly increased.

In whatever quantities our fishermen caught fish, it might get rotten before it was served on the table for the people if up-to-dated refrigeration plants, storage houses, processing facilities and the like were not available. The need for these facilities was felt more keenly particularly in winter when more than ten thousand tons of fish were caught daily.

True, major ports had processing factories and storage houses because we had made some investment for the

processing and storage of fish. However, these facilities were far from being enough to deal with all the catch. Therefore, the great leader convened a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee in the middle of March 1971 in order to make a new advance in the storage and processing of fish. Referring to the need to ensure an equitable supply of fish to the people, the great leader said: If we store well only the fish we catch in winter it will make side-dish materials to last nearly for one year if we estimate that every one of the population will be provided with 100 grammes daily. Then he pointed out that, however, we had not solved this problem because we had not managed the economic life meticulously, and emphasized that processed fish should be freezed in accordance with the policy which had already been put forward. Then he considered in detail the amount of the catch, the capacity of fish processing and the amount of daily consumption per head of the population and proposed an idea to build altogether 18 storage facilities with the capacity of 10,000 tons each—ten at delivery points and eight where the fish were landed. Those who attended the meeting expressed their admiration for this ambitious plan.

At the meeting the great leader indicated on a map those major fishing ports on the east and west coasts where refrigeration plants and storage houses should be built and emphatically called on those attending the meeting to finish the project by the concerted efforts of the whole Party and the whole country before the winter-season fishing campaign started. Furthermore, he gave detailed instructions on routine business problems such as on the measures that must be taken in order to provide the materials and equipment needed. He also gave a task to build refrigeration plants in provincial seats and in all other cities and counties across the country. According to this measure, the construction of refrigeration

plants and storage houses started in the major fishing ports on the east and west coasts and at delivery points.

One day at the beginning of April 1971 the great leader visited Sinpo, a fishing port. There he convened a conference of officials from the fishing industry of the east coast at which he gave important instructions with regard to the construction of refrigeration plants.

At the conference the great leader found out that some officials were hesitant about making refrigerators regarding that it would not pay to use them. The leader said to the following effect: It may seem that it will not pay to use refrigerators if you estimate to make use of them for only 40 days a year. However, you should not think only in that way. If we freeze well the fish that is caught in winter and store them, we shall be able to supply them to the people for more than six months. If we can do so, it will be all right even if we make use of refrigerators for only one hour. So there is no need at all to hesitate about their manufacture. He told the officials that if they worried about the grand buildings and splendid facilities not being used all the time, from this it would follow that we would not be able to eat fish. Then he made stirring remarks: How good it will be if we provide the people with fish dishes for six months even if we do not make full use of the facilities available!

Thanks to the great concern of the fatherly leader to provide the people with fish in all seasons, excellent refrigeration plants and storage houses were built where the fish are landed and at delivery points in less than one year. Among them were the Sinpo Fish Refrigeration Plant and the Pyongyang Cold Storage.

One day in the middle of June 1972, the great leader who was giving field guidance in South Hamgyong Province was told by an official that the Sinpo Fish Refrigeration Plant was

in operation, and took time off his tight schedule to visit the plant.

After he had inspected the inside of the plant and the technical processes, the great leader came out of the plant. With a delighted look he saw the whole view of the large plant which had a floor space of tens of thousands of square metres, and said to this effect: It is wonderful. We have been able to build such a wonderful plant because we have effected industrialization; otherwise it would have been impossible to do so. Then, pointing on a chart the two refrigeration plants that had been built in Pyongyang and Sinpo, he said: The capacity of this plant is 10,000 tons and the capacity of that one is also 10,000 tons. So we have become very rich. Only rich people can have such huge fish storage houses.

The great leader did not leave the place for a long time before he gave the officials the task to keep the refrigeration plants in operation all the time.

Thanks to all this, our people were able to eat fresh fish not only in the fishing season but also in the fishermen's slack season.

3) RURAL HOUSES OF A NEW STYLE

At the Fifth Party Congress the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set the ambitious goal to build houses for 150,000 to 200,000 families in the rural communities every year and energetically led the struggle to attain this goal.

Building so many rural houses annually was not a simple task. How was it possible to build more pleasant and functional modern houses in the rural communities by using the materials and manpower that were available and with less capital resources? In order to solve this problem the leader

pondered over many things and did various things. He saw to it that one-storey modern houses as well as two-storey houses and multi-storey blocks of flats were built.

In order to overcome the defects revealed in the building of rural houses and build most useful houses in the country areas, the great leader saw to it that various shapes of two-storey houses for three or four families were built on a trial basis in the suburbs of Pyongyang and that some experience was accumulated in the course of this.

One day in the second half of February 1973 the great leader visited the construction site where various shapes of two-storey houses were being built on a trial basis. Inspecting these houses he regarded that if these houses were built in such a way that every family could use the rooms both on the ground floor and on the first floor, it would be possible to provide the farmers with houses which were convenient for their life and yet could be built with less materials and fund than before. However, he did not make any decision and started for Taedong County two days later.

When his car was passing the office of the Taedong County Party Committee the great leader, who had been looking out of the car window engrossed in deep thought, suddenly stopped the car at the sight of the receptionist room. He got out of the car, approached the receptionist room and examined its roof in various ways for a while before he said that it would be a good idea to make the roofs of rural houses like that of this receptionist room.

No wood was used for the roof of that receptionist room. Until that time a lot of wood had been used for the roofs of modern rural houses. Therefore, the great leader had been thinking in many ways whether it would be possible to make the roofs of rural houses without using wood. If it was possible to do so, a lot of wood could be saved from this alone,

and we would be able to use it to build many more houses.

The great leader told the officials that a large number of such houses were built in other countries and added that it would be quite possible to make roofs with blocks without using wood if we spread waterproof paper on the roof, coat it with asphalt and make the roof a little bit slanting so that rain water could flow down it. Then he asked in detail how many square metres the receptionist room was, whether it did not leak, how its roof was made and where they had obtained the waterproof paper and proposed to build rural houses like the receptionist room.

The plan to build a new type of rural houses, two-storey houses for three families, which would need less than one fifth of wood compared to the former single-storey modern rural houses, was worked out in this way.

The great leader said that Taedong County should build such houses on a trial basis. As soon as he came to Pyongyang, he summoned some officials of the State Standard Designing Office and gave them an assignment to work out a standard design for a new type of rural houses. On the other hand, he organized the work to make a model of the new type of rural houses on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

Afterward he visited the construction site, inspected the ground floor and the first floor of the house, the toilet room and the kitchen and kindly saw to it that there was no slight discomfort for the farmers. He considered again the cost of a two-storey house for three families and the amount of materials needed. He confirmed again that houses of this type were convenient for the farmers and yet advantageous economically, and saw to it that these houses were spread throughout the country. Furthermore, he ensured that a standard design was worked out and sent to construction corps, and again stressed the need to do this availing himself

of the opportunity when senior officials of the province gathered for a meeting.

One day at the beginning of April 1973 the great leader visited the construction site of demonstration flats on a cooperative farm in the suburbs of Pyongyang accompanied by chief secretaries of provincial Party committees and the officials concerned, in order to show them the houses directly. Showing them the rooms and toilets one by one, the leader explained the good points and shortcomings in detail. He said that the bathtub in the toilet should be made a little larger because it was too small and that it would be a good idea to make holds on the stairs leading to the first floor so that it would be convenient to go up and down.

After he had showed the shape and construction of a new type of rural houses, the great leader told the chief engineer of the city designing office to explain the new house in comparison with the former single-storey modern rural house. The former house required considerably more materials and manpower. As for the wood needed for every household of the former type was concerned, seven times more of it was required than for the house of a new type. And the amount of cement needed for the production of the tiles for a household, with the exception of that amount needed for the walling materials and dividing walls, was as much as 1,200 kilogrammes. Furthermore, much more manpower was needed.

After they had personally seen the demonstration flats and heard the explanation about the amount of the materials and manpower needed, the chief secretaries of provincial Party committees could not compose themselves.

To tell the truth, before they came here they had not built a new type of two-storey modern rural houses for three families in real earnest.

Following the demonstration radical changes were

brought about in the building of rural houses.

On one occasion the great leader telephoned the chief secretaries of provincial Party committees by long distance in the dead of night and gave them a task to build a solid base for the production of building materials, and on another occasion he asked the senior officials of a county whether the construction of a brick works was completed in their county, how many rural houses were built, and personally solved their difficult problems. When he was giving field guidance in one province situated in a remote northern area, the great leader told the provincial officials to this effect: Farmers in South Pyongan and South Hwanghae Provinces, one of our granaries, are unable to build houses because of the shortage of wood. You live on the rice produced by them. So, isn't it reasonable for you to fell in winter trees of which there are vast quantities on Mt. Paekdu and send them to these farmers? He saw to it that a greater number of small cranes needed for the building of rural houses were produced and that lorries and tractors and other kinds of rolling stock were sent in larger quantities.

One day in the second half of April 1973, the great leader visited one of the two-storey flats for three families on a cooperative farm in Taedong County to which farmers had moved not long before. He inspected the kitchen and toilet and said that he liked them. And when he saw the holds on the stairs leading to the first floor, he repeatedly expressed his satisfaction saying that they were very good and were even better than those in Pyongyang.

At the sight of a mat spread in a room on the first floor, the great leader was extremely delighted; he opened the window and laughed a hearty laugh saying that it was very good because it was cool there. He was so delighted because he was very happy at having provided the farmers with good houses.

4) CONCERNED ABOUT PROVIDING THE WORKING PEOPLE WITH MEANS OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM THEIR WORK

One day immediately after the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader was returning late at night from his field guidance on a cooperative farm in the suburbs of the capital. At the sight of several girls walking along the road, he had his car halt. The leader approached them and asked them where they were working and where they were going. The girls replied that they were working at a chicken plant and that they were now walking home after finishing their night shift because bus service was not good.

Hearing their reply the great leader now asked where their houses were and whether it was not difficult for them to go to and from their work. The girls told him about the actual situation. Because they lived far from their work place it usually took them an hour or an hour and a half to come home from work, and sometimes it took them longer than that. To tell the truth, in those days bus service for the working people of the capital in going to and from work was not satisfactory. Because there was still a shortage of buses and trolley-buses, people had to wait for a long time at the bus stops or trolley-bus stops.

From these girls the great leader found out in detail how things stood for the working people of the capital in going to and from their work. Afterward he convened a consultative meeting of the officials concerned in order to solve the passenger transport problem in the city. At the meeting he emphasized that this problem should be solved by putting the

main stress on trolley-buses and using large buses in appropriate combination with them. Then he adopted measures so that trolley-bus service was open to traffic on the trunk roads in the city. Furthermore, he earnestly said he was sorry to drive in a car when he saw even mothers with babies standing at bus stops on cold days.

After the consultative meeting the great leader personally solved the difficult problems that were raised in the production of trolley-buses. He telephoned an official of the Taean Electric Machinery Plant by long distance and gave him a task to provide the electric motors that were needed for the production of trolley-buses. He also called an official of the Party committee of the Hwanghae Iron Works on the telephone and assigned him a task of turning out 200 tons of thin plate needed for the production of electric motors.

When a new type of trolley-bus was made thanks to his great concern, the great leader visited the factory. Inspecting the trolley-bus, he gave instructions that even the minor defects should be rectified. He considered how many more trolley-buses were needed in order to prevent people from standing in a long queue at the bus stop; he also set the goal of trolley-bus production for each of the following years and pointed out the sections on which trolley-bus service should be open to traffic.

Then he got into the trolley-bus proposing to the accompanying officials to make the round of the city. Examining how the trolley-bus was running, the great leader said to the following effect: Although the trolley-bus bumps a little, it is not to blame; the fault is with the road. The trolley-bus made by us is better than the imported one. He pointed out that the serviceability of the trolley-bus had been proved, and said encouraging words to the producers of trolley-buses to step up the production of trolley-buses.

Afterward a new advance was made in the production of trolley-buses and the passenger transport problem in the city was solved to a considerable extent.

5) IN ORDER TO PROVIDE LIVING ENVIRONMENTS FREE FROM POLLUTION

Our country, which had been called a living hell in the bygone days, turned, under the wise guidance of the great leader, into a paradise of the people free from environmental pollution. However, the great leader did not content himself with this. He adopted positive measures to prevent pollution at the existing factories. At the same time, he separated residential districts from factory areas in the newly built industrial areas so as to prevent the damage of pollution.

In May 1970 the great leader examined the master plan of the construction of Chongjin City during his field guidance to the work of North Hamgyong Province. This master plan was mapped out by the best designers through pulling their intelligence. On their own part, these designers prided themselves on the fact that they had perfected the plan to suit the situation in the given area. However, that plan did not please the great leader. Examining the master plan he could not take off his eyes from the Panjuk District where a new residential quarter was to be formed. This district was known to have comparatively pure air in Chongjin. However, the leader considered that the wind blowing from the sea in spring and summer would reach this district through the Kim Chaek Iron Works because it was situated to the north-west of this iron works. Examining the master plan the leader could not make a final decision. One night he visited the residential quarter

which was scheduled to be built in the plan. He stopped his car, considered the direction from which the wind was blowing as well as the night air before he made out the degree to which the air in that area was polluted. He sensed the smell of gas which was hardly sensible. He returned to his lodging late at night.

On the following day he summoned several designers concerned and told them to change the plan of the construction of Chongjin City and build houses in Ranam. The designers were at a loss for a while unable to understand what he meant. To tell the truth, their surprise was not groundless. In the above-mentioned district houses had been built for scores of years. Furthermore, it was planned to site a new factory in Ranam.

Looking around the designers who were unable to conceal their surprise, the great leader said: We must abandon our plan to build a petro-chemical factory in Ranam and build houses there. We must also desist from building a port scheduled to be constructed in front of this city. It will be a good idea to build a recreation ground and a swimming beach there. Then he said resolutely that it would be a good idea to work out a new master plan of the construction of Chongjin City because the implementation of the existing plan would cause harm to the health of the people. And he told in detail how a new plan should be mapped out.

When a new master plan for the construction of Chongjin City was completed, the great leader summoned the officials concerned to the office of the Party Central Committee. He examined for a good while the master plan and the model for the formation of a city in the Ranam District. He repeatedly expressed his satisfaction. He said: How good it is to separate southern Chongjin and eastern Chongjin and make the area situated between them an industrial district. When he spotted

on the sketch an ore-dressing plant near the residential quarter in southern Chongjin, he told the officials to move it to somewhere else saying that if an ore-dressing plant was built in the neighbourhood of a city to be built, it might become dirty and that the ore residue from the dressing plant might dirty the river flowing into the residential district in southern Chongjin.

Thanks to the great leader, people in Chongjin were able to spend happy days engaging in fruitful labour in a new residential quarter freed even from the last vestiges of pollution, a legacy from the old society.

Once the great leader gave field guidance in Hamhung, an industrial city. He visited the building site of a rubber factory and gave instructions that houses in Ryonghung-dong should be moved to the city as soon as possible expressing his worry over the fact that harmful fumes were felt in this area where chemical works were concentrated.

He took steps to separate residential quarters from the factory districts in the existing industrial areas. At the same time he saw to it that factory districts were separated from residential quarters in all the industrial areas that were to be formed.

When a modern youth chemical works was being built on the bank of the Chongchon River, the great leader saw to it that the factory area and the residential quarter were separated with the river between them. Furthermore, he examined the master plan of the construction of the chemical works. He also visited the construction site of the chemical works and personally chose the sites where houses were to be built and a park and a recreation ground were to be laid. Moreover, he showed the provincial people benevolent affection by seeing to it that builders in all parts of the country were mobilized to build houses and cultural and public

welfare establishments for them.

One day at the beginning of May 1973 the great leader gave field guidance in the Sunchon area. He found out the distance between the cement factory and the area where houses were planned to be built. When he learned that the distance between them was not long, he himself chose the site for houses saying that people would not be able to have sufficient vegetables if the distance between the cement factory and the residential quarter was near. He also gave a task to put particle control devices on the chimneys of the cement factory.

Thanks to all this, our people were able to engage in fruitful labour and enjoy rest in a clear atmosphere free from pollution.



VII. ARDENT DESIRE FOR NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

1) A GREAT PROGRAMME FOR NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

At the beginning of the 1970's a new favourable situation was created in the struggle of our people for national reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly saw through the trend of the changing situation and the attempt of the enemy, and energetically led our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

On August 6, 1971 the great leader made a historic speech, "The Revolutionary Peoples of Asia Will Win in Their Common Struggle against US Imperialism". In his speech he emphasized the need to hold negotiations between the north and south for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. This policy enjoyed great response from the south Korean people and the revolutionary people throughout the world. The south Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification grew stronger, and the peace-loving people of the world warmly supported and welcomed our Party's policy on negotiations regarding it as an important measure for achieving national reunification.

Under the pressure of the people at home and abroad, the south Korean authorities reluctantly agreed to a dialogue by proposing talks between north-south Red Cross organiza-

tions whose aim was to seek the families separated in the two parts of the country.

After opening the door to a dialogue, the great leader widened the scope of the dialogue to meet the changes in the situation and set just and fair principles of national reunification acceptable to all.

Preliminary talks between north-south Red Cross organizations were held in September 1971. With the talks as a momentum the great leader was confident that it was possible to widen the scope of negotiations and clarified our Party's stand that it was ready to hold negotiations on the question of national reunification with anyone supporting the peaceful reunification of the country, without asking his past.

Separately from the north-south Red Cross talks, contact and negotiations between high-level representatives of the north and south were achieved at last. Taking this opportunity provided as a result of great efforts, the great leader clarified absolutely fair and square three principles of national reunification acceptable to all the Korean people.

One day at the beginning of May 1972, Li Hu Rak, the then chief of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency, came to Pyongyang.

The great leader received him without calling his bloody career to account because he had come of his own accord to discuss the question of national reunification. He said to Li Hu Rak with warm fellow-feeling: I am pleased to meet you today. I am happy and full of deep emotion now that we, fellow countrymen, have met like this after having been separated for a long time owing to national division.

Li Hu Rak expressed his thanks to the great leader in a trembling voice. Then he told the leader that he had come to Pyongyang in defiance of everything in order to discuss the reunification question and that he deemed it a great honour to

have done so. The great leader spoke highly of him saying that he had acted very bravely. He added: It is very good that the south Korean authorities have resolved to take part in the political talks between the north and south and have sent you as their representative; we warmly welcome this.

The great leader offered him a seat and a cigarette. It was only then that Li Hu Rak felt somewhat relieved. He told the leader that the south Korean authorities were no stooges of the United States and Japan and asked the leader to trust what he said. His words were disgusting. However, the great leader did not reproach him; on the contrary, he said he would trust Li Hu Rak. After a while the great leader told in detail about the importance of the high-level talks between the north and south and about the urgent need to reunify the country and continued: In order to reunify the country, we should establish correct fundamental principles that can be the basis for the solution of this question. It is only when we have the fundamental principles agreed upon by both sides that the north and south can make joint efforts for national reunification and succeed in solving all the problems with which they are confronted in reunifying the country. Then he pointed out that the question of the country's reunification should always be solved independently free from the interference of outside forces and in a peaceful way on the principle of promoting great national unity.

Li Hu Rak stood up from his seat and respectfully expressed his full agreement with the great leader.

The great leader set the three principles of national reunification which would be the common fundamental principles of the nation for reunification. He explained them in detail one by one.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"First, national reunification should be achieved indepen-

dently without reliance on outside forces and free from their interference.

...

"Secondly, great national unity should be promoted by transcending the differences in ideas, ideals and systems.

...

"Thirdly, national reunification should be achieved by peaceful means without resorting to arms."

These were the basic principles for reunification which were acceptable to everyone concerned for the future of the nation.

Li Hu Rak again stood up from his seat and expressed his resolve full of strong emotion: "Premier, I pledge to you to regard the three principles you have referred to as a massive pillar for reunification."

Although he had formerly advocated for national division with the backing of outside forces, Li Hu Rak could not but accept the absolutely fair and patriotic three principles of national reunification clarified by the great leader.

Then the great leader pointed out that now that we had agreed upon the basic principles of national reunification we should seek the detailed ways for reunification in order to put these principles into effect, and referred to them in detail. He also stressed the need to publish the three principles of national reunification to the world.

The talk was over late at night. Now bright prospects were opened to achieve national reunification through negotiations, contact and mutual visits under the banner of the three principles of national reunification.

On July 4, 1972 a North-South Joint Statement, the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification set by the great leader, was issued. However, the south Korean authorities did not desist from their divisive moves. It

was necessary to put forward a new policy to save the nation in order to cope with the attempt of the divisive elements.

On June 23, 1973 the great leader made a historic speech, "Let Us Prevent a National Partition and Reunify the Country". In his speech he solemnly clarified the five-point policy of national reunification.

The keynote of the five-point policy of national reunification is to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, bring about multilateral collaboration and interchange between the north and south, convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and the representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country, the Confederal Republic of Koryo, and enter the UN under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The five-point policy of national reunification gained great admiration of the people throughout the world. The south Korean people and our overseas compatriots as well as all the progressive people across the world were unanimous in supporting this policy saying, "Only President Kim Il Sung will reunify the divided country." They also expressed their admiration for the extraordinary intelligence and resourcefulness of the great leader. They said: "President Kim Il Sung is the most excellent and exceptional politician in the world who had been sent from the heaven."

The three principles and five-point policy of national reunification made public by the great leader encouraged still more the enthusiasm of the south Korean people for national reunification.

2) LEADING THE KOREAN COMPATRIOTS IN JAPAN TO THE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

The great leader shows warm affection for the Korean compatriots abroad. In particular, he indicates the correct way that should be followed by the Korean citizens in Japan and always shows great solicitude to bring about a new advance in the work of Chongryon, a mass organization of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The great leader formed without delay Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and set the general task confronting this organization. He indicated in detail the tasks that must be implemented by Chongryon at every stage. In particular, he set the struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country as an important task confronting Chongryon.

This happened one day in the second half of March 1973. At that time a Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of Chongryon was staying in Pyongyang; he was to work as a counsellor of our side at the north-south Red Cross talks. On that day the great leader took time off his tight schedule in order to meet him.

The Vice-Chairman of Chongryon had been wanting to see the leader for a long time, and, now that he met the great leader, he respectfully informed the leader of the work of Chongryon. The great leader listened to his report to the end and praised him saying that it seemed the work of Chongryon was proceeding well. Then he told that Chongryon must work with the Japanese people efficiently as the situation demanded and greatly contribute to achieving the independent,

peaceful reunification of the country. In those days a more favourable situation than ever before was being created for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Following the publication of the North-South Joint Statement in July 1972, the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification set by the great leader, the desire of all the people in north and south Korea for peaceful reunification ran extremely high. And the Korean compatriots in Japan who had suffered from national division in an alien land, started to support the North-South Joint Statement more strongly than ever before.

Waging the struggle to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country as the situation demanded was the most important task confronting Chongryon at that time. Therefore, the great leader had given valuable instructions on the task that must be carried out by Chongryon in this regard. However, he referred to this question again at the dinner he arranged on that day. Several days later the great leader visited the lodging of the officials from Chongryon. On that occasion he pointed out how Chongryon should conduct its propaganda for foreign countries and earnestly told about the need for Chongryon officials and other Korean compatriots in Japan to mobilize all their strength and wisdom and take part as one in the sacred cause of national reunification. Then he referred to the need for Chongryon to mobilize wide sections of the Korean compatriots in Japan to the work for national reunification, make all of them undertake an assignment and carry it out for the patriotic work to expedite national reunification, give full support to the struggle of the south Korean people for social democracy and work with the Japanese people efficiently so as to increase the number of those people who support and sympathize with our revolution. Furthermore, he stressed that achieving the unity of the

whole nation was most important because national reunification was a nationwide cause which could not be attained only with the efforts of a few people. These instructions served as a guide to action which must be observed in the movement of Koreans in those days when a favourable situation was created for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to get the officials of Chongryon fulfil their difficult yet honourable task with credit, it was important to arm them firmly. Chongryon officials did not know well what their socialist fatherland was like because they had been living in an alien land for a long time far from their dear home. Moreover, their ranks were being replaced by people from the younger generation who were born and grew up in a strange land. Under these circumstances it was a very serious question to make them know their fatherland well.

In the spring of 1972 some Koreans from Japan were staying in Pyongyang to congratulate the great leader on his 60th birthday. They stayed in their homeland for more than 80 days. During this time the great leader received them on as many as 45 occasions and gave them valuable instructions. In the course of this Chongryon officials came to have a better understanding of their socialist fatherland.

This is an episode of what happened on the night of the day when the members of the congratulatory group from Chongryon arrived in Pyongyang. On that day the great leader was giving field guidance to the work of Kangwon Province. It was at midnight that he was informed of their arrival. Before long he got on the train although some officials asked him to leave in the morning, and had an impressive meeting with the members of the congratulatory group on that very night.

The great leader posed with them for a souvenir photo-

graph, inquired after Chongryon officials and appraised the work of Chongryon. He said to this effect: Revolution starts with a struggle and ends with a struggle. History makes progress through a struggle. Therefore, we say that human history is a history of a struggle. Victory and progress are inconceivable without a struggle, and people cannot feel happy and a sense of pride if they are not engaged in a struggle. Then he recalled the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan which had undergone many a trial, and pointed out that Chongryon had been able to carry through our Party's intention because it had its own hard cores. He also placed a great trust in them saying that in the future, too, those hard-core members would develop the movement of Koreans in Japan as required by the Juche idea.

The great leader had a high regard for the hard-core members of Chongryon. One day he examined the itinerary of the members of the congratulatory group of Chongryon during their stay in their fatherland and showed them a great favour by including a visit to Mt. Paekdu in their itinerary.

Among the members of the congratulatory group there was an official who was over 70. Moreover, they had been living in a milder country than ours, so our climate was not agreeable to them. Therefore, it was a little bit difficult to organize a visit to Mt. Paekdu. Even the officials concerned considered that it would be difficult to visit Mt. Paekdu covered with deep snow. However, the great leader said that Chongryon officials must visit Mt. Paekdu, a holy mountain associated with the revolution. This was because, he said, it was necessary to implant the root of the Korean revolution and patriotism deep in the hearts of Chongryon officials who had been living in a strange land, a capitalist country at that, for a long time.

Having included the visit to Mt. Paekdu in their itinerary,

the great leader personally examined the route and saw to it that young people from Ryanggang Province and a large number of machines were mobilized to build a road up to the Changgun Peak (Peak of the General—Tr.).

After some time the members of the congratulatory group returned from their visit to Mt. Paekdu. One day when he was leaving to give field direction to the work of North Hamgyong Province, the great leader took them in the same train with him. At that time they were going to have a rest at a guest house in the same province. Perceiving the charm of the sea through the window of the train, the great leader said to the members of the congratulatory group to this effect: The sea is calm today because the weather is fine. However, it is terrific when the wind blows and it rages. The character of the Koreans can be likened to the sea we see today. Outwardly our people seem to be lamblike and meek, but they are like a lion towards the aggressors. "Iron fist in a velvet glove"—this can be said to be the character of the Koreans. Your fatherland is strong enough to repulse at a single blow any enemy who pounces upon it. You ought to take pride in having such a homeland and continue to fight courageously for your fatherland and for your fellow countrymen. In this way the great leader sowed the seed of patriotism in the hearts of the officials of Chongryon and told them not to remain indifferent to anything they see in their homeland.

The members of the congratulatory group learned a lot during their stay in their fatherland. As the saying has it, seeing is believing, the visit of the members of the congratulatory group to their fatherland caused a great sensation in their hearts.

Soon the visit of the Chongryon officials to their fatherland was drawing to an end. The great leader again called to his side the members of the congratulatory group who would

leave their fatherland very soon. Tears were standing in their eyes because in a few hours they had to take leave of the fatherly leader. The leader tried to mitigate their sorrow of parting, but he could not conceal his parental feeling at the thought of sending them to a difficult battle.

The fatherly leader earnestly told them in a hoarse voice: For revolutionary fighters their fatherland is like their own mother. Your fatherland will always think of you like a mother who is concerned about her children.

Before long the members of the congratulatory group said good-bye to the fatherly leader. He sent them off for a long time waving his hand.

VIII. EVERY EFFORT FOR GRAND SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

1) PUTTING FORWARD THE POLICY FOR GRAND SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

At the 8th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Party Central Committee on February 11, 1974, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of mobilizing all efforts for grand socialist construction.

The policy for grand socialist construction was a radical measure to strengthen the might of the country and to accelerate the revolution and construction.

The great leader set forth the ten long-term objectives, the militant task to attain a new high goal, in socialist construction. His magnificent long-term objectives were; 12 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 100 million tons of coal, 50,000 million kwh of electricity, 20 million tons of cement, 5 million tons of machinery, 5 million tons of seafoods, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, the reclamation of 100,000 hectares of tideland and 10 million tons of grain.

Defining capital construction, industrial, agricultural, transport and fishing sectors as the main fronts on which efforts should be concentrated in grand socialist construction at the moment, he set the tasks facing these sectors.

He saw to it that a letter of the Party Central Committee was sent to all the Party members and that discussions on it

were held throughout the whole Party. Meanwhile, at the National Industrial Congress held between the end of February and the beginning of March in 1974 he appealed to the attendants to work hard to attain the ten objectives of socialist construction.

The order for general mobilization, for an all-out advance, issued by the great leader, to call the whole Party and all the people to turn out as one in socialist construction excited all the people.

The whole country bubbled over.

Holding high the mottoes, "General mobilization for grand socialist construction!" and "Forward in the speed campaign!" the entire Party, the whole nation and all the people came out as one man. Now the important problem was how to organize and mobilize the mounting enthusiasm of the popular masses.

In fact, it would be impossible for us to implement the policy for grand socialist construction unless we sped up our advance.

Some of the objectives were set very high. Compared with the period of socialist industrialization, steel and cement, for example, were five times greater and electricity, coal and chemical fertilizers, three times.

These targets could not be attained without advancing at a "new Chollima speed" spurred on by the speed campaign.

The great leader encouraged the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant to lead the struggle to create a "new Chollima speed".

One day towards the end of February 1974, he called a senior official of the Kangson Steel Plant by telephone and, after acquainting himself with the situation there, solved the problems in production. Informed about the determination of its workers for increased production, he said that Kangson

should make another leap forward as it was a native place of Chollima. On April 6 of the same year he visited Kangson where he inspired the workers to further efforts.

That day, giving detailed guidance in finding solutions to the problems relating to production at the steel plant at the moment and in the subsequent period, he said that the factory had to produce 700,000 tons of steel without fail that year, and that, if not, the discussion about steel production made at the Party Central Committee would turn out an empty talk.

Encouraged by his speech, the workers of Kangson rose as one in the struggle to create a new Chollima speed.

Kangson again took the lead in the struggle to increase production throughout the country.

A drive to create a “new Chollima speed” launched in response to his instructions given at Kangson quickly spread all over the country.

In the struggle for grand socialist construction the great leader wisely led our Party and our people to uphold the banner of self-reliance.

As it was a project for economic construction that involved unprecedentedly large-scale capital construction and transformation of nature, many things were needed, but they were in short supply.

So, people in some sectors faltered in their advance in grand socialist construction. Such being the case, no success in grand construction could be expected.

Our people could succeed in postwar reconstruction on the debris and effect socialist industrialization in a short period of time because they held high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance. It was also under this banner that they could build more than 1,000 local factories within 3-4 months and produce over 13,000 machine tools in a year.

Experience showed that the key to victory in the struggle

for grand construction was for us to continue to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

An enlarged meeting of the primary Party committee of the Ryongsong Machine Factory presided over by the great leader marked a turning point.

Some leading officials of this factory which was one of the major bases for the production of custom-built equipment did not press on with production but complained of materials and other problems, thus hindering the construction of planned works.

Acquainted himself with the actual condition he convened an enlarged meeting of the primary Party committee of the Ryongsong Machine Factory on June 10, 1974 and said that they had done a great deal of work and performed exploits. He added, however, that recently their spirit of self-reliance was weakened and that they had become lethargic. He pointed out that they were attributing the failure to fulfil the plan to the shortage of materials and that it was an expression of lacking the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

He remembered with deep emotion the officials who had worked at this factory in the period of great Chollima upsurge, and said that it would be a good idea to bring them back to Ryongsong if they were not old.

He asked the factory officials what they had to do and what kinds of equipment they needed in order to carry out their tasks of producing the ordered equipment.

An official suggested that they needed large presses, grinders, turning lathes and some special machine tools.

On hearing his suggestion the great leader explained the difficulties in foreign currency in our country which was carrying out unprecedentedly grand construction.

At that moment another official rose and told him respectfully that they would take the lead in holding higher

the banner of self-reliance.

The great leader, satisfied with his determination, spoke highly of the workers of Ryongsong who had played a great role in bringing about the great Chollima upsurge during the postwar period, and buckled down to solve the serious problems whenever they came up. He expressed his firm conviction that they would perform greater exploits.

In response to his instructions the workers of the factory produced 150 machine tools of 33 kinds, including a twenty-metre turning lathe and a 400-millimetre planing-boring machine, fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous efforts, and thus contributed to solving the problems in the production of custom-built equipment.

The great leader learned this fact later when he visited the factory again, and praised the workers of Ryongsong. He inspected the machines and equipment they had made. They were precious products of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

A large centrifugal blower with a capacity of 120,000 cubic metres per hour which was regarded as the heart of blast furnace No. 3 of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, for instance, was a precious equipment, the first of its kind produced at home, and it was a high-speed and high-pressure blower with a propeller turning at the sonic speed. They also produced 30 turbo-blowers with a capacity of 15,000 cubic metres per hour in six months that year, although they had made as many in ten years.

Considering all the troubles taken by the workers who had followed the road of self-reliance tenaciously with extraordinary determination, he highly appreciated them, saying that they produced excellent things, and later he even sent a congratulatory letter.

Encouraged by the great leader, the workers of Ryongsong produced the ordered equipment satisfactorily and smoothed over difficulties in chain processes in grand construction, and the revolutionary spirit of uninterrupted innovation and continued advance prevailed throughout the country.

2) GIVING PRECEDENCE TO CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

To Concentrate All Efforts on the Main Link in the Chain

Capital construction was the most important front in grand socialist construction. Success in fulfilling the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and in achieving the ten long-term objectives depended, in the long run, on capital construction.

At that time capital construction was faced with enormous tasks. There were numerous construction projects, among them, for example, those for the expansion of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the Kangson Steel Plant and the Musan Mine, for the construction of the Youth Chemical Works, the Sunchon Cement Factory, the Chongchongang Thermal Power Station, and the Taedonggang Power Station, for the laying of a new Kanggye-Hyesan-Musan railway and for the building of large-sized modern light industry factories. They were all large in scale and some were the projects in which we had had no experience.

The construction of the Youth Chemical Works (now the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex) was a large project; the works comprised a urea fertilizer factory, an acrylic factory

and a polythene factory.

The construction of the urea fertilizer factory (later it was renamed the urea fertilizer workshop) alone was not easy. It would produce 360,000 tons of urea fertilizer which was equivalent to 760,000 tons of ammonium sulphate. In those days the production capacity of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory was one million tons, and for the creation of this capacity it had taken more than ten years. However, we had to construct the urea fertilizer factory which was as big as the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory in a year.

If we were to undertake such an ambitious construction project successfully, we had to concentrate on the main link to make a breakthrough. If we spread out projects we would not be able to finish any on the fixed date. Deciding correctly on which efforts had to be concentrated and what project had to be given priority was a very important matter affecting success in capital construction as a whole.

Taking this into consideration the great leader defined the target to be hit before others in capital construction and led the builders to concentrate their efforts on it. The first target was the extension project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works. If this project was carried out successfully to meet the demand of steel, success would be made not only in capital construction but also in all other fields.

That was why he saw to it that they concentrated on that extension project.

At the Political Committee Meeting of the Party Central Committee held on October 4, 1973, he studied the project at the Kim Chaek Iron Works in a comprehensive way and said that we would have more to do from then onward.

They had to finish the construction of the hot-rolling shop which was near to completion and other projects—the construction of the converter shop, a large blast furnace, and

a coke oven. They also had to expand the Musan Mine largely so as to feed ores to the large blast furnace, lay a pipeline for the transport of concentrate, and build the large continuous sintering furnace. All these had to be constructed several times larger than those already built and on the most up-to-date lines.

But the officials could not find what to do first and how.

Having acquainted himself with such situation, he emphasized that they should push forward all projects together no matter how large they might be. Then he said confidently that they could well do if they concentrated on them while putting aside other projects. And he instructed that they had to step up construction by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and enlisting untapped reserves to solve the problem of steel and other materials and equipment which were in short supply.

At the Political Committee meeting, he said:

“Let us go all out to step up construction. You should concentrate on the Musan Mine. Concentrate on a blast furnace, a coke oven, a sintering furnace and the rolling shop to be built in the Kim Chaek Iron Works, too.”

Giving the orders the great leader stressed that the whole country should support North Hamgyong Province by supplying it with steel and cement without fail and as many equipment as possible.

He was informed every day of the situation in the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and saw to it that difficult problems were unravelled.

He sent young and middle-aged men to meet the shortage of manpower, skilful fitters when the assembling of equipment got stuck, and veteran workers when sheet metal processing was not smooth. Moreover, he ensured that machine factories produced and supplied those machines

which were badly needed without delay.

The constructors worked hard in high spirits. Although the great leader instructed them to take a good rest on New Year's Day of 1974, they sped up construction saying that they could not take rest even for a holiday at a moment when the fight for grand construction was only a start and they had a great deal to do.

The workers there fulfilled the project for the structure of ingot moulding No. 1 in 45 days and No. 2 in 28 days even though some people had said that these projects would take two and a half years. They also gained a remarkable success in laying the foundation for the hot-rolling shop, one of the most difficult works, far ahead of schedule by applying a new method of operation. On June 13, 1974 when the great leader visited the construction site he expressed great satisfaction at the sight of the large blast furnace and continuous sintering furnace that had appeared like mountains.

That day he listened to an account of what had happened in the construction site: how they had built the large blast furnace; how they had filled a great deal of concrete in the foundations after the frozen ground was dug in the coldest winter days; how they had moved the 75-ton crane to another place only in 19 days without disassembling it, which would have taken them two and a half months; and how they had assembled the exterior of the blast furnace far ahead of schedule by introducing a new method of assembling.

After the inspection of the construction site of the large blast furnace he went through the steel and the rolling shops to the automatic controlling room of the continuous ingot moulding shop where he viewed the whole building site of the hot-rolling base covering four kilometres in width and stressed that this was our life-line and that we would survive only by constructing it. For a few consecutive days he stayed

at the iron works ensuring every condition to speed up construction by concentrating on the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works.

The expansion project of the Musan Mine, the laying of the 100-kilometre pipeline for concentrate, the construction of a large continuous sintering furnace and a coke oven, the building of a large blast furnace and a large rolling machine were carried out in quick tempo after his on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong Province.

On December 31, 1974, the day came when the large blast furnace was put into operation.

He received the report that the first molten iron was turned out from the large blast furnace, and in his New Year Address he spoke highly of the builders and steel workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works for their performance of labour feats and proclaimed the operation of the furnace built by our own force and technique. Other structures which were involved in the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works were completed one after another.

They produced the first coke from the new coke oven in July of the same year, turned out the first molten iron in September in the converter shop that would produce four million tons of steel in the future and finished, by and large, the construction of the modern hot-rolling shop at the end of the year.

The successful promotion of this expansion project enabled us to ease the shortage of steel by providing additional 300,000 tons of steel for the machine-building industry and 200,000 tons for capital construction, and to have 300,000 tons in reserve.

The solutions to the steel problem made it possible to settle the matter of machinery, which enabled us to give priority to the extractive industries. As a result, production as

a whole could go on smoothly and capital construction, too, was able to make progress.

To Give Good Finishing Touches to Construction

Since all structures our people erect were, without exception, precious wealth for the prosperity of the country and happiness for all generations to come, every factory and dyke, for instance, had to be made attractive, useful and durable.

However, there were instances in which some officials, skipping over the necessary processes in construction or neglecting the building of auxiliary facilities, transferred manpower to other purposes, under the pretext that they were pressed by time and had many projects to do.

Having known this the great leader instructed to add good finishing touches so that they could start operation as soon as the works were constructed.

One January day in 1977 when the construction of many projects was nearing completion, he held a consultative meeting of the officials who were responsible for the construction of the Sunchon Cement Factory. It was aimed to overcome the shortcomings revealed in the construction of the factory and to take measures to finish it as soon as possible.

At that time the limestone mine was prepared only 30 per cent against the plan of its development although 14,000 tons of limestone and 3,000 tons of clay were needed every day in order to operate the factory with the annual capacity of 3 million tons of cement, because officials did not work with the attitude of a master. However, they were going to transfer labour forces to other places considering the construction had been completed, instead of paying attention to adding

finishing touches to the project.

The great leader who knew the shortcomings said that it seemed to him there was nobody responsible for the construction of the factory and severely criticized an official asking whether he was unaware of the state of affairs and whether he had intended to work as a contractor or as a hired man. Then he ascribed the shortcoming to the fact that the officials had not worked with an attitude befitting a master.

In order to accelerate the construction of the factory and put it into operation, he said that they should concentrate on the matters such as the development and running of a limestone mine, the production and transport of clay, regular rail transport, the rapid remedy of the wrong building operations performed, the fast completion of the unfinished shop and the recruiting of the workmen.

Afterwards the officials concentrated efforts on giving finishing touches to construction.

Thus, they could, in a matter of three months, develop the limestone mine with a capacity of 4.2 million tons, and solve satisfactorily the problem of transportation of raw materials and manufactured goods, with the result that they finished the construction of the factory and conducted its trial run successfully.

3) CONCENTRATING GREAT EFFORTS ON THE INDUSTRIAL FRONT

The industrial front means that of producing fabrics, steel, cement and etc. Here, the mining industry requires preferential attention.

Only when priority is given to the mining industry can we provide sufficient iron ore and other materials and fuel,

particularly coal, for industry so as to rapidly develop production in other sectors of the national economy.

However, blast furnaces were not working properly because of the inadequate supply of iron ore, nor were the thermopower stations and cement factories running at full capacity for lack of coal.

If they were to meet the daily-increasing demand for raw materials and fuel they should have carried out the technical revolution in the mining industry to mine and treat great quantities of iron ore. But they did not supply machinery and equipment to it.

Having deeply studied this situation, the great leader took effective measures to bring about a radical change in the production of mining equipment.

One day in May 1974, he convened a consultative meeting of officials in charge of the coal industry in the Tokchon area. Learning that the mines in that area were short of rock-drills, loaders and compressors and that even available ones were not being made full use of for want of machine parts, he said that they could not fulfil their production quotas unless equipment and materials were supplied properly and saw to it that every problem was solved right away. Putting to rights what was irrational in the production of mining equipment, he explained the need to build a comprehensive base for mining machine production and supervise and direct it in a unified way.

Later the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee adopted a revolutionary measure to form the Ministry of the Coal Industry and establish the Mining Industry Commission consisting of the ministries of the coal and mining industries. It also instituted the General Machine Bureau under the commission and had all machine factories in the sectors of coal and ore mines placed under it so as to

specialize in the production of mining machinery.

A new change took place in the production of mining equipment as the mining industry had its own base for the production of machines and the Mining Industry Commission supervised and directed the coal and mining machine plants in a unified way. As a result, they could introduce the serial and specialized methods into the production of mining equipment and could also make the equipment large-sized and high-speed while diversifying transport.

They produced the high-speed rock drills whose boring speed was 1.6 times as high as old ones though they were lighter by 40 per cent, the rotary-striking drills that could increase breaking ore 8 to 10 times per shift, a self-moving drill-mounted chassis which ensured tunnelling as many as 150 metres per month and a new loader with a capacity of 2.5 or 3 times as great as the existing one. In the coal mining sector they could realize comprehensive mechanization in coal mining by introducing modern coal mining machines like a drum coal cutter and hydraulic props.

The great leader saw to it that the state increased its investment in the mining industry drastically.

Thus many coal and ore mines could be developed and expanded along modern lines and achievements of the technical revolution were introduced extensively so as to bring about a radical change in the mining industry. A large, long-distance pipeline for concentrate between Musan and Chongjin and a large, long-distance conveyer belt in the Unryul Mine were constructed, and as a result, great stride was made in modernizing the mining industry. The extensive introduction of a cableway in transport contributed to transporting coal and iron ore.

The Musan and Komdok Mines were expanded into large ones, equipped with modern techniques, and many new

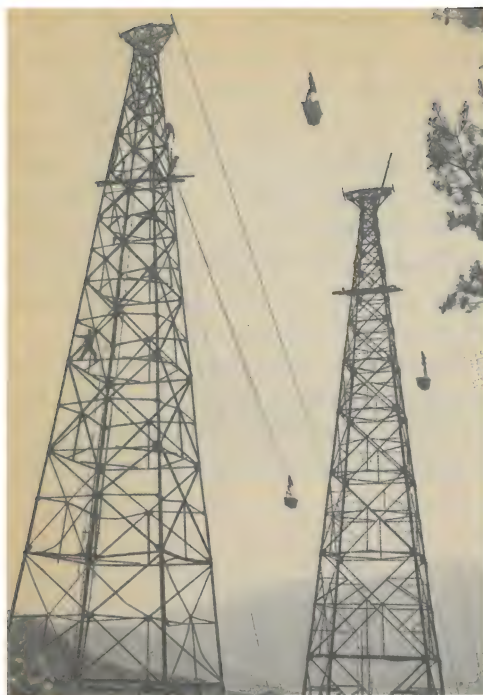
nonferrous ore mines and apatite mines developed. Large-scale coal mines were developed and many coal mines including the Anju General Coal Mine modernized and expanded.

The great leader ensured that the machine industry supported the mining industry actively. He had the machine industry increase the production of heavy-duty lorries, bulldozers, excavators and large-sized ore crushers and send large rolling stocks and other modern machines and equipment to ore and coal mines on a priority basis.

Thanks to the active support of the machine industry the material and technical equipment in these mines was improved. Heavy-duty lorries, the 300-hp bulldozers and 10 cubic-metre excavators were provided for mines and ore



A long-distance conveyer belt at the Unryul Mine stretching far into the offing



The Tongam Mine carries ore by cableway

crushers with the capacity of processing 50 tons of iron ore per hour installed at every ore-dressing plants, demonstrating their majestic appearance.

Meanwhile, the great leader paid deep attention to ensuring steady production at factories and enterprises.

His primary attention was given to putting production on a steady basis while giving guidance to work at factories and enterprises such as the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the Kangson Steel Plant, the Ryongsong Machine Factory, the Ragwon Machine Factory, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Hungnam Fertilizer

Complex, the Sungri General Motor Works, the Kum Song Tractor Plant, the Musan and Unryul Mines, the nonferrous ore mines in the Tanchon area, the cement factories, the textile mills and the cornstarch factories.

Thanks to his energetic guidance production was placed on a steady basis at the factories and enterprises that were of key importance in the development of the national economy and in grand socialist construction so that a brilliant victory on the industrial front was achieved.

The growth rate of annual industrial output in the Six-Year Plan was 18.4 per cent on the average and 1975 witnessed a 25 per cent increase in industrial output compared with 1974. The output of steel increased 1.5 times, that of pig and granulated iron and of electricity 1.7 times, that of coal 1.8 times and that of fertilizers, vinalon and vinyl chloride 2 to 3 times. The output of tractors increased 8.7 times, that of lorries and machine tools more than 2 times and the production of light industry goods went up by leaps and bounds.

The brilliant victory on the industrial front fully demonstrated the heroic spirit of our people carrying out grand socialist construction.

4) TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF TRANSPORT

It is a prerequisite for economic development to keep transport in step with the rapid increase in production and construction.

Production meant transport and vice versa.

Therefore, the great leader paid close attention to transport during grand socialist construction and solved wisely the

transport problem.

He exerted great efforts to develop rail transport rapidly, above all else. The railway takes a major share in the country's transport. The railway is, literally, the artery of the country and the pilot of the national economy.

The major role of rail transport was all the more evident in the period of grand socialist construction.

For example, the Sunchon Cement Factory which was then under construction, would need 17,000 tons of limestone and clay a day, or 6.2 million tons annually. If 3 million tons of cement to be produced by the factory and coal to be fed as fuel are added the amount of materials to be hauled would far exceed ten and several million tons. However, many factories of this kind were being constructed, imposing a heavy burden rapidly on the railways. This situation demanded that the transport capacity of the railways be increased drastically.

Finding a solution to this problem in the promotion of the electrification of the railways and the introduction of internal combustion engines, the great leader pointed out at the National Industrial Congress held on March 7, 1974 that the electrification of the railways should be pressed forward forcefully and later took measures to accelerate the project by forming the building forces and supplying copper.

As a result, the blocks of railway tracks where a large amount of goods had to be hauled and transport was tense and where the slope was steep, were switched over to electric traction. In the period of grand construction alone the railways between Pyongyang and Madong and between Kilju and Hyesan were electrified.

After proposing a plan of introducing internal combustion locomotives to the railways he personally took steps for the production of 2,500-hp Diesel engines which were the heart of the locomotives. He gave instructions on more than



The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Complex

70 occasions concerning this work.

When planning the introduction of internal combustion locomotives he thought our country should have 100 to 120 locomotives.

If we were to import that amount of locomotives we should have a lot of foreign currency and even though we tried to import them there was no country which could afford to sell so many.

Such being the situation, he decided to produce Diesel locomotives by ourselves.

The production of 2,500-hp Diesel engines was most important in the introduction of Diesel locomotives.

In order to accelerate the production of Diesel engines he gave important instructions on several occasions in 1974 alone. At last the engines were produced successfully.

A few days later, one day in March 1975, he received a detailed report about the production of the engines. That day

he said that though it was a little delayed he was glad to hear that the efficiency of the engines was good. Then he laughed a hearty laugh joking that it was better for us to produce complete engines than to make incomplete ones even though it took us 24 months when others spent 10 months for that purpose. He expressed his satisfaction at the production of the 2,500-hp Diesel engines as a stunning success.

He said that if we could produce many Diesel engines for the production of locomotives we would get rid of sycophantic tendency remaining in the minds of some officials once and for all.

When the production of 2,500-hp engines had been slow in progress some officials had lost their confidence and vacillated, proposing that we should import some 50 used steam locomotives from abroad.

He had rejected their wrong suggestion which meant retrogressing while looking up to others without believing in our own strength, and pushed forward more energetically with the production of new engines as never before and, at last, the day of success came.

Looking around the officials there he explained that it was a world trend to use electric and Diesel locomotives instead of steam ones produced in the Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution, and assigned the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory to the task of producing Diesel locomotives with 2,500-hp Diesel engines.

Given the honourable assignment, the workers of the factory produced a Diesel locomotive with credit in a little over one month in cooperation with their counterparts in Pukjung and Taean.

He personally came to the factory to see it and acquainted himself with its efficiency and specific characteristics.

There he said that if this factory would turn out many

Diesel and electric locomotives through cooperation in production it would be quite possible to realize the electrification of the railways and to use Diesel locomotives, and defined the scale of production of these locomotives and the railways along which they would run.

The great leader also paid deep attention to the thorough establishment of the system for unit train transport along with the electrification of the railways and the use of internal combustion locomotives.

The system for unit train transport means a system of transport under which the freight wagons with capacity loads run directly to their destination without a stop.

At that time, however, the rail transport sector formed goods trains in such a way as to include some goods wagons loaded with coal, some with timber and some with trifling goods.



Unit train service at the Sopo Youth Station

So they had to stop often at stations and spent much time by taking off or on wagons.

He proposed unit train transport as an important way to remedy the shortcomings revealed in the organization of railway transport and to ease the strain on transport.

At a joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and the Administration Council held in June of 1974 he said that it was impossible for the railways to haul goods properly if they applied the same method as motor transport was doing and that the solution to the problem of rail transport was to adopt unit train transport. He explained that the method they were applying in those days was a backward method used in the days of Japanese imperialist rule before liberation and that the strain on transport could not be eased if such a method was applied at a time when industries had grown beyond comparison and the amount of goods to be hauled increased by dozens of times. He explained how to organize coordinated transport in keeping with unit train transport, how to build unit train service stations effectively, how to mechanize unloading operations and how to draw a railway timetable. After the joint meeting, the unit train transport of iron ore, coal, cement, timber and other bulky goods was made on schedule and the unit train service stations built along modern lines, so that an innovation was made in railway transport.

In particular, they solved the important scientific and technological problems of increasing the traction power of locomotives so as to haul additional 60,000 tons of goods a day or 20 million tons a year, and cut down the turnaround time of goods trains from three days to two days by introducing new unloading machines and tipper wagons at railway stations, with the result that unit train transport proved effective as days went by.

5) TO MAKE A FRESH INNOVATION IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Bounded by the sea on three sides our country is abundant in fish and other seafood resources. According to information, migratory fish alone found in the East Sea of our country exceeds 9 million tons annually.

If we take advantage of this favourable condition, we can make a good catch of various kinds of fish.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the workers concerned to endeavour to produce five million tons of seafoods after setting it as one of the ten long-term objectives. In this regard the greatest effort was devoted to making fishing boats general-purpose.

In those days people in the fishery sector leaned only on the catch of fish in winter, failing to land a great deal of fish such as anchovy, sand eel and saury in summer.

This shortcoming was revealed clearly in the summer of 1976 when sardine swarmed in the East Sea of Korea.

Formerly, this country used to land a lot of sardine and once North and South Hamgyong Provinces alone caught 1,350,000 tons a year.

But the sardine, which disappeared due to the alteration of ocean currents since the latter part of 1930s, reappeared from the mid-1970s. The fishing condition in the summer of 1976 was one of the best. However, they missed big shoals of sardine because they had not made full preparations.

Learning the situation, he had the matter of catching sardine discussed at a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee before giving on-the-spot guidance to the fishing sector.

Visiting the Wonsan Fishing Station in Kangwon Province, he held conversation with an old fisherman, who told about his experience in sardine catch. He continued his trip to different fishing stations in South Hamgyong Province to acquaint himself in detail with the fishing situation and how fishing boats were being repaired. In this course he discovered a problem.

The problem was that though they possessed many fishing boats they were unable to catch more fish for lack of necessary types of boats.

This was also one of the major reasons why sardine was not landed. The catches of sardine needed many seine boats but they had few. Most of fishing boats were trawlers which were unable to carry out purse-netting and other operations.

Therefore, after the winter fishing season was over a lot of boats were standing idle during spring, summer and autumn.

Through his uninterrupted thinking and studying, he came to understand that the only solution to the problem was to make all fishing boats general-purpose. Only then would it be possible to catch fish irrespective of kinds and seasons. Making fishing boats universal could not brook any delay.

At the meeting of activists from the fishing industry on the east coast held in the mid-November 1976 he spoke about the need to make all fishing boats universal. He continued that we had thousands of fishing vessels but most of them were not all-purpose boats. Some were made to use purse nets only and others only trawl-nets or gill nets. We had a large number of boats but, because most of them were deficient, they could not go out to sea, staying idle. He set specific tasks of making boats universal. He indicated the direction of converting vessels and guided the work so that an example was set.

He saw to it that 200-hp trawlers were converted first into general-purpose fishing boats because they were largest in

number in our country and their structure was complex.

Therefore, if they were made general-purpose the people would understand that the building of general-purpose boats was not something mysterious but that it was quite possible, if they tackled it with determination.

The fishing sector converted a 200-hp trawler into a good general-purpose boat.

Learning that the first general-purpose ship had put to sea he visited a fishing station on November 19 to inspect the ship, looking carefully at the reshaped stern and newly-installed machinery. He expressed great satisfaction saying that it was good and quite an easy job and told them to run the ship.

Soon, the ship began to move vigorously towards the sea with the sound of its engine. After sailing to some distance the ship changed its way to form a curved line smoothly, as if it enclosed a shoal of fish. Presently, the purse nets on the deck were seen going into the sea. A few minutes later a suspension windlass hoisted the nets.

Satisfied with this he said confidently that it was not a difficult job to convert 200-hp fishing boats into general-purpose ones and that the fishing stations could do it, if only they were provided with speed reducers, generators, chains and so on.

With the active help rendered by the whole country the fishing sector finished the work to convert fishing boats into general-purpose ones only in two or three months after the great leader gave instructions.

The general-purpose ship proved effective from the beginning. The ships went out to sea, the bountiful fishing ground all seasons, and were able to catch a lot of fish.



IX. APPLYING THE JUCHE FARMING METHOD TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1) AS THE COMMANDER OF THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT

The first and foremost task in building socialism and communism is to develop agriculture and solve the problem of food for the people. Unless the food problem is solved completely it cannot be said that socialism and communism has been built, nor can one free oneself from dependence on and subjugation to other countries.

Therefore the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the well-known slogan, "Rice means socialism", long ago and worked hard to lead the people to carry it into effect.

As the result, grain production increased rapidly in our country, and food reserves were built up. However, we could not rest content with this. The developing reality demanded that 6.5 or 7 million tons of grain be produced annually and another leap made in its production.

Therefore, he put forward the agriculture-first policy and took command of the agricultural front and worked hard for the development of agriculture.

Encouraging Officials to Put Their Shoulders to the Wheel in Agricultural Work

While giving on-the-spot guidance to many cooperative farms in North and South Pyongan Provinces, he learned why agricultural production had not increased for some previous years.

One reason was that officials did not devote themselves to agricultural work.

During his personal guidance to a cooperative farm in Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province, on January 5, 1973, he learned that the officials were acting from expediency, instead of setting personal examples.

In a low yet stern voice he reprimanded the officials of the farm. He said that they were all of peasant origin but apparently they were thinking they need not follow the plough any longer. They should not think so; during the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle commanding officers took the lead when making an attack but, when retreating, they brought up the rear. He said that, as the commander, he himself would stand guard in critical situations.

He found that the situation was the same with a cooperative farm in Pakchon County, North Pyongan Province, which he visited the following day.

The officials who should bear the brunt of arduous work were hanging around with folded arms, shouting only slogans.

Criticizing them severely for such a practice, he asked a workteam leader if he had ever set an example at the head of weeding farmers. He then said that officials must set an example in work, and that in the People's Army the platoon

leader took the lead issuing orders "Forward after me", and that the platoon or squad would fail to perform the mission, if its leader did not take the lead.

His on-the-spot guidance continued. On his visit to the first workteam of a cooperative farm in Unjon County, North Pyongan Province, he sat together with the farmers in the floor-heated room of its publicity hall, filled with the smell of cattle fodder, and acquainted himself in detail with their farming situation and asked which they felt harder, weeding or rice-transplanting. They answered frankly that weeding was more toilsome.

They replied they could transplant rice seedlings rapidly with the help of voluntary work hands, although it was a heavy work, but weeding was harder because it had to be done by farm members themselves, mostly by women.

With a twinge of gloom on his face when hearing that weeding was harder, he said apprehensively that he had the plucking of fowls mechanized because he thought it was a difficult job for women and that weeding by hand was not a simple matter.

He seemed to have forgotten to take his meals or the passage of time while talking to the farmers.

When he was reminded that it was high time he left the place, he said that he had come there on purpose to listen to farmers' opinions and that if he left without hearing them he would hardly have another chance. Then he confirmed the matters he had studied in the past few days and gave ear to farmers' humble opinions for many hours.

With satisfaction he told the officials: "It is enough now. Let us return and hold a meeting of the Political Committee."

On returning to Pyongyang from his on-the-spot guidance he convened a Political Committee meeting of the Party Central Committee.

At the meeting he criticized the outmoded, wrong way of thinking on the part of the agricultural officials who had not taken measures to step up agricultural production under the excuse of unavoidable conditions or the natural and climatic conditions. He ascribed the failure to increase agricultural production rapidly in the past few years to the fact that the officials of cooperative farms had neglected setting personal examples, dispersed labour, instead of concentrating it on weeding, tolerated careless ploughing, and failed to plant crops that suited the climatic and soil conditions.

At the meeting he also gave instructions that the officials in charge of rural communities should refrain from bureaucratic practices, acting from expediency, subjectivism and empiricism, set examples in practice, improve labour administration, press on with the rural technical revolution and do farming in a scientific and technical way. He clarified in detail the ways and means to carry them into effect.

Following the meeting, a new change took place in the work attitude of the officials in charge of agriculture. They took the lead in carrying out hard and painstaking work and encouraged the farmers to increase grain production.

Exploring Potentials for Increasing Grain Production in Intermediary Areas

Between the end of August and the beginning of September 1974 the great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to many cooperative farms in the flat, intermediary and mountainous areas in Pyongyang City, South Pyongan, and North and South Hwanghae Provinces. For this purpose he travelled more than 800 kilometres.

On-the-spot guidance to cooperative farms in inter-

mediary areas of South Pyongan Province was of great significance in his new plan for farming.

One day in August 1974 he visited a cooperative farm in Kangdong County, Pyongyang City.

At workteam No. 3 of the farm he watched the fine crop condition of a maize field for a long while and turned to the officials and said that he had come to acquaint himself with the farming condition in an intermediary area and stressed that they succeeded in farming inspite of very unfavourable weather throughout the country that year because they had introduced the humus-cake seedling method and conducted the green revolution. He confirmed the superiority of the newly introduced first generation hybrid of maize by measuring the weight of some picked maize ears.

In those days its five workteams were growing the first generation hybrid and the rest of its workteams the conventional seeds of maize and the average yield of the former was 30 per cent higher than that of the latter.

He also confirmed the advantages of the humus-cake method, the superiority of close planting, the amount of fertilizers applied and the ways of their application. In this way he came to conclusion that the yield of maize in intermediary areas could be as high as that in plain areas if good seeds were planted, the humus-cake method applied and enough fertilizer given. Saying confidently that this year's experience had showed clearly that putting efforts on farming in the intermediary areas was a good way to increase grain production, he gave important instructions about not only maize but also rice farming. Then he said that the Korean people wished to eat boiled rice and meat soup and live in a tile-roofed house, so they should also do rice farming well. He advised them not to reduce the area of paddy fields or neglect the cultivation of rice on the pretext that the yield of maize per

hectare was high, and to develop the cultivation of both rice and maize.

In order to confirm his plan to improve the farming in intermediary areas he visited another cooperative farm. Having listened to the reports made by officials, he walked up and down grass lands to inspect the fields, and then asked if farmers had not said they were planting the new variety too closely.

An official of the farm replied that some old people had complained that they had not sown even sorghum seeds so closely, so the close planting of maize was not proper and that the management board chairman was forcing them to introduce an unheard-of farming method to ruin the crops. He frankly told him the fact that some workteams even sowed native varieties secretly.

With a broad smile the great leader said that old men could be so because they were ignorant of science and asked the chairman how many maize plants per hectare they had grown and how they had combated conservatism. Then, waving his fist high he said that we had won completely in the green revolution.

Inspired by his words the chairman was bold enough to pledge that they would produce eight tons per hectare the following year.

Having learned about the actual conditions on the farm in which 70 per cent of its fields were sloping by 20-30 degrees he spoke highly of the veteran agricultural worker and told him to appeal to the whole country to produce eight tons per hectare.

He left the cooperative farm saying that in order to raise good crops the next year he should visit other farms. He proceeded to give on-the-spot guidance to several cooperative farms in Songchon County. He also dropped in at the

Hyangpung Cooperative Farm which had asked him to allow the farm to raise foxtail millet because it had been unable to cultivate maize properly owing to frequent typhoon, when he visited it in 1969. However, he saw such a farm having raised maize so excellently that he was all the more pleased. When its senior official explained him that only a few maize stalks of the new variety fell over whereas half the yellow horse dent, a conventional strain, was blown down by typhoon, he attributed the success to the green revolution and the improved manuring system. He stressed the need to develop farming rapidly in the intermediary areas because they had great potentials for grain production.

Looking forward to the bright future when our agriculture would bring about a bumper harvest every year, he continued his tour of on-the-spot guidance to improve agriculture in not only intermediary but also mountainous areas.

Agricultural production in our country increased year by year because the great leader paid serious attention to agriculture and led it. In 1974 alone agricultural production increased by 30 per cent as against the preceding year and, in 1979, 9 million tons of grain was produced. The yield of rice per hectare reached 7.2 tons and that of maize 6.3 tons.

2) CLOSE PLANTING

Close planting and achieving a maximum yield from each plant of the crop were very important for the development of agriculture.

Formerly, people thought that the more plants were grown in a unit area, the lower their yields were. Therefore, some people argued that there was no difference in the total amounts of yield per hectare between a closely planted crop

and a sparsely planted crop because the former was unfavourable for the growth of individual plants, whereas the latter was favourable.

In formulating the policy of close planting, the great leader analysed and criticized the outmoded farming theory and provided theoretical and practical proof that crop plants, though sown closely, would result in high yields if the plants were spaced out properly and tended in a scientific way. Thus he opened a broad avenue for making rapid progress in agricultural production.

At that time we had every condition to apply close planting. In particular, a firm guarantee of applying this cultivation was afforded by the fact that the first generation hybrid and good varieties were obtained as a result of great success in the green revolution. He first saw to it that a prescribed number of maize plants was sown per hectare.

On April 28, 1974, at a consultative meeting of senior officials from the central bodies to discuss farm work, he stressed that the number of maize plants defined for the unit area should be sown. He pointed out the need to mobilize the masses for the campaign saying that if each of 30 billion maize plants yielded 100 grammes of seeds the total would amount to 3 million tons.

In order to cultivate maize plants well by ensuring their number per hectare so as to bring into full play the superiority and vitality of close planting and to generalize experience gained throughout the country, he visited fields on cooperative farms and guided the application of this method of maize cultivation systematically.

That year our country succeeded in the application of this farming method for the first time, and the per-hectare maize yield increased by 111.3 per cent and the total grain yield by 52 per cent as compared with those in 1972.

Drawing on this success he took new measures at the National Agricultural Congress held in 1975 in order to popularize the method of close planting more effectively throughout the country and set a task of sowing 40 billion plants of maize.

Sowing 40 billion maize plants meant an increase of 10 billion as against the preceding year on the same area of cultivated land.

Therefore, he considered the proper spacing of plants important and clarified a new method of spacing them out.

The methods of spacing plants they had applied by that time were either to narrow the space between lines or to widen the space between plants or vice versa, mostly sowing them in a single line on each row.

This method was favourable for the nutrition of roots but unfavourable for photosynthesis or vice versa. Eliminating the shortcoming and evolving a new method of spacing them out to accord with the method of close planting was an important task facing modern agriculture.

In order to introduce a new method of spacing plants he experimented the planting of maize in his garden until he succeeded. He taught officials the new method and took steps to popularize it through demonstration lectures.

One day in February 1975 he met a sub-workteam leader in a snow-covered field during his visit to a workteam of a farm in Anju County, South Pyongan Province, and asked him how many tons of maize per hectare they had gathered in the previous year, how many plants they had sown per unit area and how he was going to grow the crop that year. Then he entered the field and smoothed the snow. He beckoned the sub-workteam leader to him and drew a sketch on the snow and explained his new method of placing out plants. He explained to him in plain words the scientific and technical

principles that if humus-cake maize seedlings were transplanted as shown by the sketch, leaves of plants would grow well in the sun without overlapping one another and that, therefore, their absorptive scope of nutrition would become wider and air circulation would improve, although they were spaced closely.

He pointed out the need to give a demonstration lectures on cooperative farms to show how to plant maize seedlings and to ensure that the required number of maize plants were sown to each unit area marked off by ropes in the fields on that occasion.

As you can see, from the beginning of the year he directed in the field the campaign to sow 40 billion maize plants.

He saw to it that the whole Party, all the people and the entire army were mobilized to give labour support to rural communities, steps taken to press on with the production of humus and chemical fertilizer factories were operated at full capacity so as to produce larger quantities of fertilizer.

Even though he had adopted all the necessary measures, he summoned officials on April 17, the day when he was leaving for the People's Republic of China, and told them again about raising good crops by ensuring the planting of prescribed number per hectare. Just before crossing the border, at railway station Sinuiju, he gave earnest instructions once again.

In those days, when he was busy paying visits to European and African countries following the visit to the People's Republic of China, he made a telephone call to the motherland from far-off Africa to inspire the people in their campaign to sow 40 billion plants of maize.

On returning to the motherland he was very satisfied with the report that the transplanting of humus-cake maize seedlings had been finished seven days earlier than usual, with 40.1

billion maize plants sown. He immediately took a trip of field guidance in spite of his fatigue of a long journey abroad.

During the period between June 14 and 26, 1975 he guided many cooperative farms in Pyongyang City, North and South Pyongan Provinces and North and South Hwanghae Provinces.

As a result, maize yield per hectare rose immensely and the output of grain as a whole increased rapidly that year.

Drawing on the successes gained in the green revolution and on the experience in cultivating maize plants by ensuring their appropriate number per hectare he saw to it that close planting was applied to rice farming on a full scale.

He carried on intensive research on producing and selecting new varieties suitable for close planting, explored possibilities to increase the number of rice plants and encouraged the farmers to conduct a drive to boost the number of plants per unit area, so that a change was brought about in the cultivation of rice, in addition to maize farming.

On September 11, 1976 he visited the Sambong Cooperative Farm, Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, where he inspected crop conditions of a paddy field expecting a good crop, and asked how many plants had been sown per unit area and said that it was possible to increase yield only by increasing the number of plants sown to the unit area. Pulling up some rice plants to count the stems and weigh the seeds on the ear, he spoke in a confident tone that if ten more rice plants were sown to each *pyong* they would develop 170 stems because each rice plant sown by this farm shot out 17 stems, and 170 stems meant 170 ears. Assuming that each ear bore 70 seeds and, therefore, 170 stems would make up 12,000 seeds per *pyong*, 1,000 seeds weighing 252 g, and so they would be 900 kg of rice per hectare. It was tremendous. And he instructed that a drive to sow 10 more plants per *pyong*

should be conducted the following year.

Afterwards, the per-hectare yield increased sharply in the cultivation of rice, too, thanks to ensuring the designated number of plants per hectare.

The "Handbook of Geographical Statistics" (1984) published in Japan reads that the DPRK ranked first in the world in the output of rice per hectare, as it was 6.13 tons, according to the investigation made in 1981 by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. The per-hectare rice yield in our country reached 7.2 tons by 1979.

He saw to it that an appropriate number of crop plants per hectare was sown not only with rice and maize but also with all the other crops so as to make great strides in all aspects of agricultural production.

3) SCIENTIFIC FARMING

In the middle of 1970s abnormal climatic conditions created by the cold front were observed conspicuously. They had unfavourable effect on agricultural production. Unless the effect was prevented, further increase in agricultural production was impossible. That was why farm work had to be put on a scientific basis.

At a consultative meeting of agricultural officials held on December 30, 1974 the great leader clarified a scientific way of farming by averting the influence of the cold front.

At the meeting he informed the meeting of climatic conditions over previous years and explained in detail about the effect of the cold front on the climate of our country and agricultural production.

He said: in 1974 average annual temperature in our country was 1.4 degrees lower than as usual and 50 per cent of

the maize seeds did not sprout in the intermediary areas because of the very cold weather in the spring and the late frost in the sowing season, so they had to sow seeds again. In the autumn the fructification of crops was seriously affected by the weather that grew cold early, unexpected rainfall, an early frost and hail. Usually the first frost falls around October 10 in our country, but it fell on September 17 that year.

Calculating crop losses which would exceed 200,000 to 300,000 tons, he spoke of the need to study a scientific farming method that suited the changed climate, so as to grow crops in a scientific way, free from the risk of failure, under whatever unfavourable weather conditions.

What was important in this was to sow an early-ripening variety.

The cold front shortens the period in which crops grow and bear fruit. Therefore, it was impossible to increase grain yield by sowing late-ripening crops.

That year, however, some provinces sowed a late-ripening rice variety and caused a big loss to the yield.

That was because officials, considering the frost damage and unfavourable spring weather to be accidental, did not pay attention to the sowing of an early-ripening crop.

What was also important in scientific farming was to introduce the humus-cake maize-seedling and cold-bed rice-seedling methods.

Rice seedlings grown in cold-beds could bear ears 7 to 10 days earlier and the seeds could ripen as much earlier than those grown in flooded beds, and maize seeds could be sown in humus cakes more than 15 days earlier than directly in the fields.

It is impossible to quicken the growth of crops 7 to 10 days or 15 days at one go by developing an early-ripening variety

through seed improvement. It takes at least several years to develop a new variety, and many years are needed to introduce it into production.

Therefore, the introduction of the cold-bed rice-seedling and humus-cake maize-seedling methods on all farms was the most effective method to avert the effect of the cold front.

In order to implement the scientific farming method to the letter, he ensured that this method was known quickly to all agricultural workers and officials.

A farming method, however excellent it may be, can prove effective only when it is applied properly to agricultural production and, to this end, agricultural workers must have a good command of the scientific farming method.

But they did not have it. For instance, they sowed twice as many seeds in the beds as was needed. As a result, the seedlings were very feeble.

At an enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the Pyongyang City Party Committee held one day in February 1973 he explained why the seedlings were so feeble. He likened the seedlings to human beings, saying that they were as good as 700 babies having been cramped into nurseries for 350 babies and having been fed with the rations for 350 babies. How uncomfortable and how hungry they were! he exclaimed. He showed how to grow healthy seedlings.

Meanwhile, he rang up provincial officials and told them to conduct an ideological struggle to combat such a practice and, at the same time, took measures to produce and distribute scientific films dealing with the methods of sowing seeds in cold-beds and of tending the seedlings. As a result, healthy seedlings were grown and a rich harvest was reaped in 1974, the next year.

At the National Congress on Agriculture held in the beginning of the year he said that it was impossible to put

farming on a scientific basis unless the farmers were equipped with scientific knowledge and that, in order to raise their level of this knowledge, the conditions should be provided for them to study.

He instructed that the existing propaganda halls should be turned into places for studying scientific and technical knowledge, and that specimens of soil on the cooperative farm concerned, specimens of different crops, a chart of production on the cooperative farm, material on the fertilizing system, experiences of other cooperative farms, a sketch to show the structure of a tractor should be arranged and lots of scientific and technical books on farming supplied.

He went on to say that teachers of the senior middle school in the relevant ri should furnish an agricultural scientific and technological knowledge propaganda hall there, and that the agricultural university in each province should provide guidance to it, at the same time as making lecturing tours and giving short courses in the rural communities.

Good halls of this type were developed in a short time. They were used to disseminate scientific and technical knowledge through scientific film shows, short courses on the Juche farming method, and agro-technical lectures on pedology, biology, fertilizers, farm machines, herbicides and growth stimulants.

He gave close attention to getting farmers to have a correct understanding of the role played by fertilizers in scientific farming.

One day in August 1974 he visited a cooperative farm, Onchon County, South Pyongan Province, that had 1,000 hectares of reclaimed tideland, where he learned that the soil of the farm contained no microelements such as copper and zinc. He stressed that they should apply microelement fertilizers to paddy and dry fields to make crop stalks grow

healthy and enable them to survive even when the rate of sunshine was low and that organisms would be quite possible to survive when they absorbed microelements, although they could not get ultraviolet rays.

He also told them about the experience of a foreign country which was solving the problem of microelements by applying ore residue and about the origin of microelements and taught them several ways to find a solution to the problem of producing micronutrients in our country.

A few years later, one spring day in 1978, the great leader who had acquainted himself with the actual situation of farming in North Hamgyong Province, adopted a number of measures to prevent the influence of the cold front. He said that phosphorus fertilizer was very effective in averting such influence in the areas in which the temperature was low and crops suffered damage caused by cold weather. He added that as a major element of plant cells, phosphorus played an important role in promoting its photosynthesis, and explained in plain language that applying phosphorus fertilizer was important for the province in which sunshine was insufficient and the temperature was low.

A low temperature badly affects the intake of phosphorus by crops. The intake of phosphorus by rice decreases nearly by half when the temperature of water in the rice field is 16 degrees, compared with when it is 30 degrees, and in case of barley it drops by 80 per cent when soil temperature is 16 degrees as against when it is 25 degrees.

The metabolism of energy becomes weak as the amount of phosphorus decreases, hindering the metabolism of protein, carbohydrate and all others.

After teaching officials who were ignorant of these principles he stressed the need to apply phosphorus fertilizer liberally to suit the actual conditions.

In order to put farming on a scientific basis he attached great importance to the supply of farming materials and saw to it that implements and materials indispensable for farm work were provided without fail.

Thanks to the great leader who clarified the secret of scientific farming to avert the effect of the cold front and stood at the head of the agricultural front, there was a steady increase in our agricultural production every year.

4) TO INDUSTRIALIZE AND MODERNIZE AGRICULTURE

Industrializing agriculture means not only effecting the overall farm mechanization and the comprehensive use of chemicals in it and thus freeing the peasants from toilsome work once and for all, but also making each farmer handle more than 5 hectares of paddy fields or 10 hectares of dry fields, and bringing the productive forces in agriculture up to the high level attained by modern industry so that we can introduce an eight-hour working day into rural communities as in the industrial sector.

In the industrialization of agriculture he gave priority to effecting comprehensive farm mechanization and ensured that various kinds of machinery such as tractors, lorries, universal threshers and trailers were manufactured and sent to rural communities and further perfected and put to more effective use.

First of all, he had the production of tractors boosted to increase their number in the service of rural community markedly.

At that time there were 70,000 to 80,000 tractors working on our cooperative farms.

The demand for tractors continued to grow as agricultural production increased rapidly.

In 1974, for example, the cooperative farms in mountainous areas increased the yield of maize by two or three times as against the previous years and many workteams of the cooperative farms in flat areas gathered 10 tons of rice per hectare. Accordingly, the amount of materials to be hauled increased two- or three-fold. A workteam that had 120 hectares of crop area and harvested 10 tons of rice per hectare, for instance, would have to haul 2,400 tons of rice and straw. This amount was far beyond the hauling capacity of the tractors available to the workteam in those days. The great leader, who had seen rice-stalks on the fields even in later October while inspecting rural areas in South Pyongan Province, said that, although the production of grain increased, the rural communities had not been provided with enough lorries and tractors. He rang up an official of the Kum Song Tractor Plant and told him to supply all the tractors it had then, as well as those it would produce from then on, to the rural communities. He paid close attention to the production of tractors and ensured that more tractors were supplied to the agricultural sector.

As the result, the number of tractors at the end of 1970s was seven per 100 hectares of our cultivated land in the flat areas and six in the intermediary and mountainous areas.

The effective use of machinery was also important in industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

The great leader saw to it that a model mechanized workteam was created and its role enhanced so that others follow the example.

At the National Congress on Agriculture held in 1974 a workteam leader spoke about how his workteam had increased the yield by mechanized farming on 100 hectares.

He suggested that if his workteam was supplied with two more tractors, one farmer would be able to tend 10 hectares of dry field easily.

Acknowledging great importance of his speech, the great leader encouraged the workteam leader by sending the two tractors as he had asked for.

Thus, the workteam effected comprehensive mechanized farming on its 100 hectares of fields, one farmer tending 10 hectares of maize fields, using machines in doing all farm work—ploughing, sowing, spraying manure, weeding and so on. The per-hectare maize yield was more than 10 tons.

At the National Agricultural Congress held at the beginning of 1975 the great leader spoke highly of the workteam leader who had effected comprehensive mechanization. He said that he had formed a mechanized workteam with young and middle-aged people each tending 10 hectares or 100 hectares in all, and that the workteam had produced large quantities of grain. He continued to say that if farming was done as he had done, the communist method of farming would be applied in our country. He said that if agriculture was industrialized and modernized, how good it would be, farmers working eight hours a day in the country areas where air was fresh and water was clear, and that, therefore, if every county organized such a workteam it would give a hope to the farmers.

In order to effect comprehensive farm mechanization as early as possible he took measures to produce many farm machines of new types.

Paying particular attention to the mechanization of rice-transplantation he led it so energetically that in 1975 rice seedlings were transplanted by machine on more than 92 per cent of the paddy fields. The mechanization of rice-transplanting was introduced on all farms in two years.

The mechanization of harvesting, too, was studied and completed under his meticulous guidance. For this purpose *Moranbong*-model harvesters capable of cutting rice plants and tying them up in bundles were manufactured and supplied.

In this way, comprehensive farm mechanization was coming near to completion in our country and farmers, who had once been farming hard by transplanting rice seedlings and weeding manually, were now engaging in it with the help of machines and chemicals doing every farm work easily and efficiently.

5) THE FIVE-POINT POLICY FOR HARNESSING NATURE

At the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 14, 1976, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point policy for harnessing nature in his concluding speech "On Promoting Projects to Remodel Nature for the Goal of Ten Million Tons of Grain".

The five-point policy was: firstly, to complete the irrigation of dry fields; secondly, to build terraced fields; thirdly, to undertake land realignment and soil improvement work; fourthly, to carry out forestry and water conservation; and fifthly, to reclaim tidelands.

The immediate fighting goal in implementing the five-point policy was to introduce irrigation into 400,000 hectares of dry fields, to build 150,000 to 200,000 hectares of terraced fields, to carry out land realignment well enough to obtain 100,000 hectares of new land in the near future and to achieve soil improvement and forestry and water conservation to prevent flood damage.

Harnessing nature was a pressing requirement because the influence of the cold front was worsening.

In order to attain the goal of ten million tons of grain, it was not enough to improve the farming method and to raise the level of mechanization and the wide use of chemicals alone.

Needless to say, our country had achieved great success in transforming nature. However, we had a great deal of work to do in this field.

One million hectares of our cultivated land had been brought under irrigation, but 400,000 hectares of dry fields in the intermediary and mountainous areas had not as yet.

Irrigation works in such fields needed nature-remodelling projects. In addition, most of the unirrigated fields were slopes of 16 degrees. So it was necessary to transform sloping fields into terraced ones. This was also a gigantic project for harnessing nature.

There were vast areas of barren as well as cold and damp land, we had to do soil improvement work on a large scale and many ridges between paddy fields and between dry fields also required us to undertake land realignment in a big way.

We had to step up forestry and water conservation projects to ward off flood damage once and for all and, under a long-term programme, to press on with the reclamation of tidelands energetically so as to extend the arable land extensively.

If we irrigated 400,000 hectares of fields we would be able to increase the yield of grain by 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons more on the assumption that yields would increase by 30 per cent. If 150,000 to 200,000 hectares of sloping fields were terraced their yields would triple.

If we undertook land realignment only to reduce the ridges between rice fields by 10 per cent, we would be able to

obtain 60,000 hectares of new land and produce at least 360,000 more tons of rice.

The effective realignment of fields would facilitate mechanization and the application of chemicals and increase the per-hectare yield. The mere improvement of cold and damp land and acidified soil would increase the production of much grain, and the river improvement would also create a big potential for grain production.

If we mobilized these great potentials which would enable us to produce millions of tons of more grain, we would be able to attain the goal of producing ten million tons of grain.

Foreseeing the great potentials for increased production of grain to be tapped through the grand nature-transforming projects he planned the five-point policy for harnessing nature.

At the meeting he said that if we could produce ten million tons of grain we would become well-off.

The meeting adopted specific measures to carry out the great nature-remaking work successfully, among them the planned assignment to mobilize workers, office workers, soldiers and students, to supply 30,000 tons of steel and 3,000 tons of copper without fail, and to provide larger numbers of bulldozers, excavators, tractors, water pumps, sprinklers and electric motors for the project.

After the plenary meeting he gave energetic guidance to the struggle to carry out the five-point policy while visiting North Pyongan, Kangwon, South Hamgyong and other provinces.

First of all, he encouraged Party officials to tackle this work in a responsible manner.

While giving on-the-spot guidance to Taegwan County, North Pyongan Province, he met the senior official of its Party committee in a train and told him the need to improve

the cold and damp lands and showed concern for it by sending 20 *Pungnyon* and 50 *Chollima* tractors as gifts. Thereafter, officials from Sakju and Changsong Counties asked him to send them a few more tractors.

He readily complied with their request and stressed the need to increase the production of tractors joking with a broad laugh that if he shared out all the tractors at his disposal in North Pyongan Province he would have nothing left for the farms on the east coast areas which he was going to visit.

That day he visited the Sinuiju Shipyard and the Ragwon Machine Factory, to acquaint himself with the production of dredgers, excavators and water pumps needed for the nature-remodelling projects and took steps to send them as soon as possible to the rural communities. On the following day he visited Yomju County and gave an important instruction to press ahead with tideland reclamation.

He also took effectual measures so that projects for irrigation on dry fields and for building terraced fields were assigned to factories, enterprises and unproductive establishments to be finished in a short time.

So, the nature-remodelling project was undertaken forcefully in all parts of the country.

New irrigation canals stretched out endlessly and the terraced fields, walled round with stone, were built.

Small plots of paddy fields were converted into standard fields and uncultivated and waste lands around river-sides, railways and highroads were reclaimed.

Dykes were built on unnamed brooks, too, and the work to reclaim tidelands undertaken on the west coast so as to broaden the land surface in the map of the country.

Through this vigorous struggle several thousands of kilometres of irrigation canals were built to supply water to the nearly 100,000 hectares of dry fields, 2,600 hectares of

sloping fields were terraced and 14,600 hectares of new land were obtained in a matter of two months after the plenary meeting.

Two hundred thousand hectares of dry fields were irrigated in the next year.

Thanks to the thorough implementation of the five-point policy for harnessing nature, 9,000,000 tons of grain were produced in our country in 1979.

X. TO DEVELOP SOCIALIST EDUCATION ON TO A HIGHER STAGE

1) ELEVEN-YEAR COMPULSORY EDUCATION

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, universal compulsory primary education was introduced as early as 1956, universal compulsory secondary education in 1958, and 9-year universal compulsory technical education in 1967.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung further conceived the plan of educating all the younger generation until their working age so as to train them into better-qualified builders of socialism and communism, who have received the general secondary education of a higher level and have acquired at least one kind of technical skill. For this purpose, he adopted various measures.

At a meeting of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee held in September 1970 he organized experimental education for the establishment of the 11-year compulsory education system. At a consultative meeting of the officials in charge of general education and at an enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, held in September the next year, he learned about how the preparations for the new form of compulsory education were being made and saw to it that the term of experimental education was extended for one year and that the experiment was extended to another 400 schools. In the

course of this the validity of the new educational policy and the possibility of its implementation were finally confirmed.

Drawing on the results of the experimental work, he advanced for discussion the matter of 11-year universal compulsory education, consisting of 10-year universal compulsory higher-secondary school training and one-year pre-school training, at the 4th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Party Central Committee held in July 1972. He made sure that 11-year universal compulsory higher-secondary school education was started on September 1 of the same year.

When the plan for educational reform was being drawn up in preparation for 11-year compulsory education, different opinions had been expressed regarding the school age. In those days both educationists and parents thought that children should be at least seven or eight years old when they started schooling. This was the point at issue.

Since children had been going to school until their working age under the 9-year compulsory education system, starting the 11-year system with the children who were seven or eight years old meant raising the school-leaving age by one or two years, that is, beyond their working age.

On the other hand, sending children that were too young to school might badly affect the quality of education. Taking this into consideration, he gave instructions that children should be sent to school one year earlier under the 11-year system than under the 9-year system. His instructions provided a scientific solution to the controversial issue.

The subdivision of the new educational system had not been fixed by the time when the two years of experimental education was coming to an end. Discussion had been going on about different systems consisting, for instance, of four years of primary education, four years of secondary education and two years of a further secondary education, or of

four years of primary education, three years of secondary education and a further three years of secondary education, or of five years of primary education and five years of secondary education.

On May 31, 1972 the great leader told a senior official of the educational sector over the telephone that the proposed ideas seemed to have merits and demerits and that it was reasonable to make it four years of primary education and six years of secondary education, because complete secondary education up to and including higher-secondary school education would have to be provided during the years of compulsory education. That was a popular and scientific education system capable of ensuring 11-year compulsory education most effectively.

The proposed 4-4-2 years system and the 4-3-3 years system envisaged dividing secondary education into two stages, but there were no convincing reasons for doing so. Such a division would not only hamper the systematic and consistent education of the pupils, but also require more teachers and extra school buildings, which would place a heavy burden on the state. Further, the 5-5 years system divided the period of compulsory education mechanically and as such would make it impossible to provide a full secondary education for the pupils.

The shortcomings of these proposed systems were overcome by the 4-6 years system.

The great leader also took steps to see that the children were given one-year compulsory preschool education in their final year at kindergarten as part of 11-year compulsory education. Thus the new compulsory education system comprised one year of preschool training, four years of primary education and six years of secondary education. The one-year compulsory preschool education was a unique form

of education.

Later, at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly the law on 11-year compulsory education was adopted.

The law stipulated that 11-year compulsory education should be enforced from the school year of 1972-1973 gradually and fully by the 1976-1977 school year. In order to bring earlier a full-scale introduction of new compulsory education he saw to it that the state increased investment in education by 0.7 times during the first four years of compulsory education, and that the system of teacher training was reorganized and the number of the teachers training colleges and universities of education increased.

Thus 60,000 new teachers were trained from 1972 to 1974, the total amounting to 200,000 or one teacher for every 25 pupils. 30,000 new classrooms and kindergartens were built within three years by 1975 through a mass movement according to his instructions.

Thus in 1974 all the 5-year-old children throughout the country were enrolled for one-year preschool education and 91 per cent of 6-year-old children in the 10-year senior-middle school course.

On the basis of these successes, at a session of the Supreme People's Assembly held on April of 1975, he took radical measures for enforcing completely 11-year compulsory education on a nationwide scale from September 1, 1975.

On September 1 the same year he visited the Changjon Primary School in Pyongyang City.

Looking with satisfaction at the 6-year-old pupils sitting attentively with their new textbooks, pencilboxes and notebooks put neatly on their desks, the great leader who had entered the second class of the first year on the second floor asked them if they had learned letters at kindergarten and

opened a textbook of a little pupil at the front row and asked the pupil the meaning of letters pointing them one by one.

The pupil answered merrily: "This is a boy", "This is a cucumber". He was so glad at the answer that he stroked kindly the cheeks of the pupil and said that the pupil was very clever.

He asked which they preferred, coming to school or playing at home. He admired a young pupil who answered that he preferred coming to school. Entering a second-year class, he talked to the teacher and pupils and gave very important instructions concerning the formation of subjects and the compilation of the contents of education.

Talking to the teachers before leaving, he set important tasks before the teachers in carrying out 11-year compulsory education and the ways of fulfilling the tasks. He said that the full-scale introduction of 11-year compulsory education was a great victory in carrying out the cultural revolution. He spoke highly of our people, educational workers, and teachers in particular by commenting that the success in this undertaking was the result of their devoted efforts.

As a result of the full-scale introduction of 11-year universal compulsory education the system of socialist education in our country developed onto a higher stage where all the younger generation receive regular education until their working age, acquiring essential qualities of a revolutionary, a full knowledge of secondary education, at least one kind of technical skill, strong physiques and a higher level of cultural refinement.

2) TO TRAIN MORE TECHNICIANS AND SPECIALISTS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to the development of higher education along with that of general education.

Attaching cardinal importance to increasing the number of technicians and specialists during the Six-Year Plan, he adopted measures to set up many more institutions of higher education. As a result, the number of colleges increased from 380 to 600 and that of universities from 130 to 150 during the Six-Year Plan.

He saw to it that for the training of technicians and specialists the students of natural sciences and technology made up 70 per cent or more of the total enrolment and that the comprehensive cadre training centres in provinces were reinforced. As the result, we have now at least one college in every county, specialized higher technical schools and factory colleges in major industrial areas and a university of agriculture, a university of medicine, a communist university, a university of education, teacher-training colleges and other institutions of higher learning in every province. In these colleges and universities technicians and specialists are trained to meet the local needs.

In 1973 extension courses in which teachers give lectures for the worker-students in the field at night were set up in addition to ordinary extension courses in which the students are required to attend lectures given at the universities for a prescribed period.

This is a new type of extension course which was developed to suit the situation.

In early 1973 when he was visiting and directing rural communities, South Pyongan Province, the great leader learned that education by correspondence, especially the extension courses of agricultural university had serious weaknesses.

Correspondence courses are aimed at training worker-students without interfering with production. However, the agricultural universities were calling their worker-students to attend lectures for one month, from June to July, the weeding season, carrying out education by correspondence during the farming season.

This interfered with farming. It not only caused labour shortage during this season, but also kept junior leaders away from farm work during the farming season because most of them were worker-students.

At a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee he analyzed the cause of extension courses' failure to keep pace with the developing situation and its consequences and instructed that universities of agriculture should give two hours of lecture for worker-students in the field at night every day during six months from October to March the next year.

He went on that if the students get only night lectures it would be impossible for them to get enough time to review, and that in order to give them review time they should get a lecture one day and review it the next alternatively which would provide them with 180 hours to review their lessons during the six months. He instructed that the factories should follow this method.

Night lectures given to the students of extension courses had advantages—above all, this method made it unnecessary to take students away from work during the lecturing season, encourage many more workers to take extension courses, to

improve the education by dealing with the students throughout the winter and to help the teachers in their study of reality and scientific research so as to improve the quality of education.

The great leader saw to it that the night-lecture extension courses were organized at factories and enterprises in which factory universities had not been established and that the method was adopted by some teacher-training institutions.

Today the night extension course in our country has proved its great vitality.

Since an army of intellectuals were produced and the problem of cadres was resolved, it was important to raise their quality.

During his on-the-spot guidance to the agricultural sector he discovered that the officials graduated from the agricultural universities were ignorant of the Juche farming method. This had negative influence on agricultural production.

According to investigation, a textbook for agricultural universities was against close planting on the grounds that close planting was not good for air circulation. The textbook also said that all fertilizers should be applied by June 25 whereas the Juche farming method favoured close planting and the application of fertilizers on several occasions to suit the biological characteristics of the growth of crops. That was why the officials who had been educated with the textbook had no correct understanding of scientific manuring system or of the advantages of close planting.

Similar things could be said of Kim Chaek University of Technology, the University of Construction and Building Materials and Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering.

In order to overcome the shortcomings as soon as possible and improve the quality of university education radically he

got the textbooks for all universities investigated and revised according to the developing reality, and he adopted various other measures to improve educational work. He saw to it that they built firm bases for experiment and practice and that systematic refresher training was given to those technicians and specialists who were on the job including the graduates from the agricultural universities so as to raise their qualifications quickly.

3) PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION

The most difficult and complicated problem in building socialism and communism is the education and transformation of men.

At the 14th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Party Central Committee held in September 1977 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public his classical work *Theses on Socialist Education*, the codification of the theories of socialist education which he had evolved while directing educational work for many years with a deep insight into the requirements of our revolution as well as his rich experience he had gained in the struggle to implement the theories.

In his theses, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, he elucidated fully the essence, aim and principle of socialist pedagogy and the contents and methods of socialist education.

Regarding the essence and aim of socialist education, he says in his theses that socialist education is an undertaking to teach people to be independent and creative beings and that its aim is to train them into revolutionaries of a communist type who are independent and creative.

The next part of the theses gives a scientific definition that the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy is to make people revolutionary, assimilate them to the working class and train them into communists. In other words, it is to equip people with the revolutionary ideology of communism and, on this basis, teach them to acquire a profound knowledge of science and train them to acquire strong physiques.

To this end, the author says that it is necessary to adhere strictly to the following principles: firstly, to embody Party and working-class spirit in education; secondly, to establish Juche in education; thirdly, to combine education with revolutionary practice; fourthly, the socialist state should take the responsibility for organizing and conducting education.

The great leader also points out that the content of socialist education comprises political and ideological education, scientific, technical and physical education and that among them, political and ideological education for training students to be revolutionaries who are equipped with a revolutionary outlook on the world and the ideological and moral qualities of a communist, should be given highest priority.

In the theses he stresses that socialist education can only be successful when scientific and revolutionary methods of education are employed, and clarifies that the methods of socialist education include heuristic teaching, combining theoretical education with practical training, and education with productive labour, the development of an organizational life and of social and political activities, the combination of school and social education and continuity in preschool, school and adult education.

In the theses are dealt with the essence and advantages of our socialist education that is given by the system of universal compulsory education, the system of free education, the

study-while-you-work system and the state system of bringing up and educating children, as well as the task for developing this education.

In the theses the great leader emphasizes that educational work in socialist society is an honourable and important revolutionary task assigned to the educational institutions and educationalists. He defines the mission of school; the position and role of the educational workers and puts forward the tasks and ways to strengthen Party guidance in education, state support and social assistance in education.

Thanks to *Theses on Socialist Education* published by the great leader the problem of educating people of a communist type, one of the most difficult and complicated problems in building socialism and communism, has been solved successfully.

In order to carry out the theses the great leader encouraged teachers to improve their qualifications, the contents and methods of teaching and adopted radical measures to expand and develop a higher learning system of study-while-you-work in order to accelerate the work of making all members of society intellectuals. Along with this he pushed ahead with the struggle to improve the system of universal, free and compulsory education, the study-while-you-work system and the system of bringing up and educating children, and to raise the level of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards of the working people.

Thus, a new change took place in the development of public education, cadre training, and in making all members of society intellectuals.

XI. FOR A RADICAL CHANGE IN FOOD INDUSTRY

1) FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CORNSTARCH FACTORY IN EVERY PROVINCE

The leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is characterized by the fact that he gives top priority to the people's well-being.

This can be illustrated by the events in 1974 when grand socialist construction began.

That year he took historic steps to abolish taxation completely and to lower the prices of consumer goods other than food by 30 per cent.

This brought benefits worth 28 *won* to every household, for which the state bore a financial burden of 900 million *won*.

On the other hand, he saw to it that modern cornstarch factories were built in many places, in order to find a better solution to the problem of food.

He set the task of building a cornstarch factory in every province at a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee held on August 10, 1973. At a consultative meeting, held in Wonsan on August 26, to discuss the projects for the expansion of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the construction of the pipeline for concentrate transport from the Musan Mine and other matters relating to grand socialist construction, he brought up the matter of cornstarch

factories again and instructed that a radical change should be made in food industry. He said:

“You must subordinate everything without a question to the construction of your cornstarch factory and your flour mill.

“Those who can supply steel must supply steel and those who can supply pipes must supply pipes. You must supply them without fail.

“We are going to make a revolutionary change in food processing next year. We intend to bring about a radical change in the production of sweets, biscuits and other items of food.”

He meant constructing many modern cornstarch factories capable of processing maize in a comprehensive manner, in order to produce syrup, solve the problem of sugar, increase the output of food items on a large scale and thus effect a revolutionary change in the food industry.

Saying that the construction of cornstarch factories was an important task in 1974, he emphasized that these factories would produce quantities of syrup, grape-sugar, biscuits, soy sauce, liquor and animal feed.

The processing of 10,000 tons of maize would produce 2,000 tons of tasty soy sauce and 300 tons of cooking oil, in addition to syrup.

So, the building of large-size cornstarch factories with the capacity of processing dozens of thousands of tons of maize in various places would make it possible to produce syrup and various other foodstuffs and bring about great improvement in food production.

The great leader had taken into account these prospects and proposed the construction of cornstarch factories, paid a visit to Pukchang County, South Pyongan Province and fixed the site of the Pukchang Cornstarch Factory on the fourth

day after the consultative meeting. He also acquainted himself with the sites of cornstarch factories to be built in other provinces and instructed that they should be constructed in places where productive and hygienic conditions were favourable.

In this way the nationwide campaign for the construction of cornstarch factories got under way.

He took reins of this gigantic project and directed the construction of these factories.

He made sure that the materials, machinery and other necessities for the project were supplied with top priority.

He also sent senior officials to the construction sites so as to give more effective guidance and got technicians to solve technological problems for successful construction.

The construction of the factories made rapid progress and the first stage of the project as a whole was finished around April 15, 1974.

The Pukchang and Hamhung Cornstarch Factories were the first to produce syrup.

The Pukchang Cornstarch Factory with 30,000 tons more capacity than that of the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory was a modern and comprehensive food processing centre that could stand comparison with any of its kind.

The great leader, who visited this factory later, seemed to be very delighted and satisfied with the fact that they had built 10 factories of this kind. He said that our industrial level was now considerably high and spoke highly of the provincial successes in the great undertaking, while inspecting the syrup shop, confection shop, maize processing factory, cornstarch shop, oil shop and all other production processes.

All processes operated on modern lines, and both equipment and conditions for production were perfect.

Having inspected the factory, the great leader gave the

direction of the second stage of building the factory stressing that everything should be made perfect. Hearing that in South Pyongan Province they were going to hold the opening ceremony of the factory on May 25, he said it would be useless to hold a ceremony for the sake of ribbon-cutting. He remarked that the factory should produce sweets and supply them to shops in order to give real meaning to the opening ceremony.

Determined to finish the second-stage construction of the cornstarch factories without fail before the end of the year, he said he would measure the officials' Party spirit, working-class spirit and serve-the-people spirit with the results in the construction of these factories and pressed on with the project.

As a result, the factories went into operation one after the other; the Pukchang Cornstarch Factory on September 1, 1974, the Kanggye and Hamhung Cornstarch Factories on September 6, 1974, the Hoeryong, Uiju, Wonsan, and Sariwon Cornstarch Factories the next day and the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory which underwent expansion project with a production capacity of 100,000 tons resumed full production and the Haeju Cornstarch Factory started operation the next day.

Thus, syrup, glucose, biscuits and other food items are produced for the people in greater quantities.

2) TO PRODUCE MORE EDIBLE OIL

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who considered it important to solve the problem of edible oil in effecting a radical change in the food industry, put forward a line of solving it through the extraction of oil from maize germ that

accumulates as a by-product from maize-milling. Bean and sesame seeds alone could hardly provide a solution to the problem of edible oil.

However, officials were giving no thought to producing maize oil, depending on bean or sesame seeds which were limited in cultivation and low-yielding. Therefore, they did not even think of installing efficient equipment for separating maize germ in cornstarch factories, so that a lot of oil was being lost.

If all the germ of the maize processed at the Pukchang Cornstarch Factory had been accumulated and made use of, 3,000 tons of oil which was enough for the daily supply of eight grams for each of one million people could have been extracted.

If cooking oil had been produced in this manner at the cornstarch factories in all provinces, the amount of its supply could have been much larger.

With a determination to solve this problem in 1977 he took measures first to improve the work of the Pukchang Cornstarch Factory.

One day in March 1977 he told the officials that there was no alternative but to find a domestic solution to the problem of cooking oil by extracting it from maize germ and that whether South Pyongan Province could solve the problem or not depended largely on how the Pukchang Cornstarch Factory would do the job.

He gave many factories and enterprises assignments to support the cornstarch factory in its maintenance and reinforcement and ensured that electric power, steam and all other conditions for production were made available to the cornstarch factory. Learning that the rate of the accumulation of maize germ at this factory was low, he told the manager to take many of his technicians to the Pyongyang

Cornstarch Factory and learn from its experience for a week.

Having confirmed the validity and effectiveness of his policy on making a radical change in the production of cooking oil, and having established an explicit methodology, the great leader organized a new campaign to build up modern cooking oil production centres in many parts of the country.

At an enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee held on August 3, 1977, he said that he himself was going to organize the effort to solve the problem of cooking oil because no real solution had yet been found even though the assignment had been given to the officials of the sector concerned. He put forward the task of completing the establishment of maize-oil production centres by two stages and then named the major machine-building factories across the country one by one, giving each of them an assignment to produce specified machines needed for maize-oil production and setting the dates by which their products should be delivered to cornstarch factories. He also sent senior officials of the Party and the state to each province on a mission to direct the undertaking and finish it quickly.

Thus, after the meeting many powerful oil production centres were arranged throughout the country. As the result, a daily supply of 10 grams of cooking oil per head of the population became a reality.

On December 1, 1977 he convened another important meeting at which he reviewed the campaign and adopted new measures to improve the production and supply of cooking oil.

Expressing great satisfaction at the success in the production of cooking oil, the great leader said:

“We are now performing a great undertaking which is unprecedented in the history of our country. Has there ever

been a time in their history when the people lived receiving an equitable supply of cooking oil? In former days even those who were comparatively well-to-do could afford to put a few drops of sesame oil into their food; the majority of the people had to season their food only with salt hardly eating enough bean paste, let alone cooking oil. In the age of the Workers' Party, however, they have enough supply of bean paste, soy sauce and even an equitable ration of cooking oil. How proud we are!"



XII. INNOVATIONS IN URBAN AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION

1) “YOUTHFUL CITY”—ANJU

Anju was a civic centre of a county in South Pyongan Province. It was a long celebrated, but no more than a rural community centre. Today it has become a literally “youthful city”, a perfect city with avenues lined with high-rise apartment blocks provided with central heating, broad thoroughfares, a modern theatre that can accommodate 1,200 people, a hospital with up-to-date medical equipment, a large department store, hotels, schools, kindergartens, Chongchon Bridge, the longest bridge in our country, linking the city and a new industrial area, and a well laid-out park.

This great change has taken place under the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He had been planning the construction of the city for a long time, but some local officials suggested moving the civic centre of the county to Sinanju. He explained that their suggestion was not appropriate and told them how they should develop the place on a large scale, the place which was well situated and celebrated for its long history and historical sites.

On July 19, 1973 the great leader looked into the master plan for the construction of Anju City and its representation on a sand table, correcting the serious weakness of the plan

revealed in its failure to give prominence to the main axis of the city.

The revised plan provided for a spacious layout at the centre and for a distinct view of the main axis.

Satisfied with the plan he said:

“I made up my mind and have been long thinking of developing the place into a large, excellent city. This plan is good.”

One day in December the same year he paid another visit to Anju and took a full view of the construction site before he gave his final approval of the construction plan.

He emphasized that the place would be constructed to be a completely new modern, ideal city.

In February 1974 the great leader went to Anju and convened a consultative meeting of the officials concerned with the construction of the city. Learning that efforts were concentrated on the construction of the Namhung Chemical Works, he advised that the chemical works would be useless unless housing construction at Anju was undertaken simultaneously. He organized a powerful enterprise for the construction of the city. He saw to it that 400 discharged soldiers were assigned to the construction company and promised that 1,000 of the volunteers who would come to support grand socialist construction would be sent to the construction site.

On that occasion, he also adopted measures to provide materials, machinery and vehicles needed for the construction of the city and gave important instructions regarding the organization of a building materials production centre, a fittings production centre and a supply centre.

He also provided solutions to all the outstanding problems of architectural beauty regarding urban construction and technical problems arising in the implementation of the design.

He paid visits to the construction site again in May the same year, and in February and July the next year, going over the city construction plan, making the direction of construction clearer, inspecting the construction site, and directing the construction of the theatre, hospital, department store, hotels, and other major works and housing construction.

He centred his attention upon making the place a modern city.

He gave particular attention to providing modernity in an original and Korean way for everything that was being constructed—the theatre, hospital, department store, hotels, houses, kindergartens, creches, recreation grounds and bridges.

The great leader also found intelligent solutions to the problems of architectural beauty and building technology.

When pile driving was being considered to lay the foundation for some high-rise apartment blocks at the expense of a lot of money because the ground was a seven-to-eight-metre-deep mud layer, he dissuaded the builders from doing so and advised them to form a wide avenue there and lay out a lawn or children's parks as well as single-storeyed shops. When many water pools had to be buried by bringing large amounts of earth from elsewhere to lay out parks in streets, he instructed that, instead of bringing earth, ponds should be dug there.

Knowing that the irrigation canal that was running through the city was planned to be re-sited outside the city, he instructed that, instead of doing so, a bridge should be constructed over the canal so as to add to the beauty of the scene. Seeing that children were bathing in the canal, he told the constructors to lay out in the vicinity an open-air swimming pool for the children.

Under his meticulous guidance, the construction of Anju

was nearing completion. The old rural community centre was now acquiring an appearance of a modern city.

Having received a report that the construction of the city was nearing completion, he rang up the senior officials of the province and the county and asked about the details. Later, he said to the chief secretary of the county Party committee that, since he was told that the Chilsong Restaurant was good, he would like to go to eat noodle there.

On February 27, 1976 the great leader paid another visit to the city under construction. Taking a full view of the city, he said with great satisfaction that the city was large. The downtown street lined with high-rise apartment blocks of a great variety, a broad avenue, a magnificent international hotel, the white-walled Anju Hospital, the Chilsong Park and similar other structures were characteristic of a new modern city. The accompanying officials were full of ennobling emotions at the thought of the unremitting efforts of the great leader who, since the announcement of his great plan of the construction of Anju, paid more than forty visits, giving instructions and guiding the construction of the “youthful city”.

After inspecting the city, he showed the direction of completing the project and how to do it, and said that the city that had sprung up from scratch was splendid and satisfactory.

The great leader was satisfied with the new city not only because it was meant to be a present to the working class, but because he was seeing his long-conceived dream coming true of the model to be followed by all other county towns in the country.

In the summer of the same year the great leader organized a demonstration lecture at Anju on the construction of county towns as a part of his great undertaking to construct many new “youthful cities” throughout the country.

In the subsequent years a large number of new streets and “youthful cities” have been constructed after the model.

2) FLOWERING MODERN RURAL COMMUNITIES

In the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, a great change took place in the construction of socialist rural villages in 1974.

In that year, modern rural villages sprang up in Ryongnim-ri, Mundok County, and at Oguk-ri, Anak County, and modern rural houses were built for 100,000 families.

Early in January 1974 the great leader arranged the construction of a model house on the outskirts of Pyongyang for the purpose of effecting a new turn in the construction of modern socialist rural communities. He invited the senior officials of the provinces to see the model house, and then he took measures to push ahead with rural construction on a county basis throughout the country.

He made sure that steel, timber, cement, electric wires and similar materials needed for rural housing construction were supplied. He also adopted measures to ease the strain on transport and manpower supply.

He directed particular efforts to the construction at Ryongnim-ri and Oguk-ri.

In January 1974 he went over the document concerning the construction of Ryongnim-ri, instructed that central heating should be provided for the houses to be built. In February he paid a visit to Ryongnim-ri, examined the design and its sand-table representation and confirmed the heights and storeys of the houses and public buildings, their forms

and the scale of construction.

In May 1974 the great leader visited the Oguk Cooperative Farm. He said that Oguk-ri, Anak County, had displayed loyalty to the Party by producing quantities of rice ever since the first year after the war, and that the village must be constructed in a splendid manner.

The next day he called a consultative meeting of the officials in charge of rural construction in South Hwanghae Province and adopted detailed measures for the construction of the village. He re-assigned the county-town construction corps to the project for the construction of the village and also sent soldiers of the People's Army in support of the project. He emphasized that houses for 1,000 families should be constructed by the transplanting season the next year so as to change the farm into a modern rural community. Saying that, in order to be efficient in housing construction at Oguk-ri, a man was needed to assume the responsibility of the whole project, he declared that he himself would be the man.

The great leader made sure that all the necessary materials and twenty lorries were supplied for the project. He said that the construction of water works should be undertaken at the same time as housing construction, promising that he would see that the pipes needed for the purpose were supplied on time.

After the meeting, the great leader told the chief secretary of the provincial Party committee and the officials in charge of the project that the village should be built as splendidly as a city so that it could be a model for all other rural communities, for he was going to make a present of the new village to the farm members.

Inspecting the sand-table representation of the design of the village, he went into further detail about how the village should be constructed as a model of modern rural com-

munities, and said that the project should be finished by the end of the year. He defined the order of structures to be erected, and instructed that the houses should be built on a village basis as desired by the farmers, although doing so meant greater expense of money.

As construction got under way on a full scale, houses for 20 families sprang up on a daily average. The transport of structural slabs from Pyongyang lagged behind the speed of construction. Learning about the situation while on his tour of inspection of the construction site, the great leader made sure that small concrete blocks were made in the open and that more excavators, draglines and other construction machines, more steel and cement were supplied.

Meanwhile, he paid a visit to the construction site at Ryongnim-ri on October 20 the same year. Taking a view of the houses for more than 600 families and several public buildings which had been constructed in a little more than eight months, he expressed his satisfaction, and then looked around the finished houses.

Inspecting them, the great leader said that these houses could compare quite well with, or were even better than, those in Pyongyang.

Too pleased with the splendid houses to leave the site, the great leader smilingly addressed the chief secretary of the county Party committee and said jokingly, "Comrade, you won't have one of them, will you?" He remarked again that these houses were better than those for the high-ranking officials in Pyongyang.

One of the accompanying officials said that the farmers would be delighted to live in the modern houses, but they would find it difficult to raise pigs there.

He spoke everyone's mind. From olden times our peasants used to have their pigsties close to their houses. However, it

was inconceivable to build animal sheds near the modern houses.

The problem was on everyone's mind.

The great leader said that it was not advisable for every family to have hencoops, pigsties, stacks of firewood and the like within their fences just as the peasants had done in former days. He instructed that animal sheds should be built at some distance from the houses and that animal feed should be carried by means of vehicles.

He said that the lorries for the transport of animal feed would be supplied for them, so that they would be free from inconvenience.

Thanks to his untiring guidance and constant consideration, modern villages were constructed at Ryongnim-ri and Oguk-ri.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the villages at Oguk-ri on June 25, 1975. The scenery of the villages that sprang up miraculously in the wide plain that stretched over hundreds of miles was like a picture. The houses for 1,300 families, creches, kindergartens, a hospital, the balconies with tile-flower designs of various colours, straight roads that divided villages, buses, lorries and tractors running along the roads, green pine groves and orchards unfolded a picturesque scene.

It was unbelievable that this was the place which had once been scattered with dilapidated mud-huts.

The great leader mounted a platform built on a vantage point and cast his eyes over the transformed rural community, and then said that the people of Oguk-ri would now live on a bed of roses.

On that evening, he called on a house. The old woman of the house greeted him with a deep bow in accordance with their old custom. The great leader helped her up saying, "No

need for a deep bowl!” and entered the house. In the kitchen he opened and looked into cooking pots, the cupboard, refrigerator and turned on the tap to see if the water was running well. Seeing the blasting of water, he was satisfied.

In former days the people had no source of water but the rain. The unwholesome water had been the cause of many diseases and deaths. The great leader who had heard of the plight of the people and pitied them, was now very glad to see the gushing water.

The old woman said that it was like a dream, and the great leader said it was not a dream, but a benefit granted by the Workers’ Party; that now was the age of the Workers’ Party.

Coming out of the house, the great leader said that building such houses was a part of the cultural revolution in the rural communities.

He gave the officials an assignment to supply on a preferential basis 1,000 bicycles for the farmers to ride to work in the fields, buses, perambulators for the creches, and lorries for the operation of the farm.

A few days later all the villagers moved into the new houses in a festive mood.

The construction of a large number of modern houses at Oguk-ri at state expense that culminated in the people’s moving into new houses, the provision of bus services, introduction of running water supply, medical services provided by the hospital and the TV services was a glimpse of the new look of the rural communities in Korea that were leaping forward under the great theses on socialist rural question.

XIII. STRUGGLE TO HASTEN THE COMPLETE VICTORY OF SOCIALISM

1) MAKING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY JUCHE-ORIENTATED, MODERN AND SCIENTIFIC

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the Second Seven-Year Plan, a magnificent programme for the development of the national economy, was adopted at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly and published as a law.

On the major objective of the Second Seven-Year Plan, the great leader said:

"Next year we will embark upon the Second Seven-Year Plan.

"The main objective of this plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's standard of living still further by making the national economy Juche-orientated, modern and scientific at a rapid pace."

By the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan, he went on, we would be producing annually 56,000 to 60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70 to 80 million tons of coal, 7.4 to 8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, five million tons of machine products, five million tons of chemical fertilizer, 12 to 13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of seafood, and 10 million tons of cereals. He added that during the

planned period 100,000 hectares of tidal flats would be reclaimed and production in many sectors of the national economy would be doubled.

In guiding the struggle to implement the Second Seven-Year Plan, the great leader centred his attention upon the effort to making the national economy Juche-orientated, modern and scientific.

He made sure that efforts were concentrated first on making the national economy Juche-orientated.

By making the national economy Juche-orientated, he meant developing it by relying on our own natural resources and our own technical forces and to suit our own situation.

To do so, he said, raw materials, fuel and power should be obtained from domestic sources so as to meet the demands more satisfactorily. He directed great efforts to the development of the mining industry and to the construction of power stations.

The Musan Mine, the Komdok Mine and other major mines with large deposits and favourable conditions for excavation were developed on a large scale and their production put on a steady basis. The Anju Coal Mine was expanded greatly, and a large number of small and medium coal mines were opened. The project for the extension of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant was accelerated, hydroelectric power stations under construction were completed quickly, and small and medium power stations were built in many parts of the country.

The great leader paid close attention to making the industrial structure perfect by reinforcing the existing industries and establishing new ones which were fed with domestic raw materials and fuel. He saw to it that the construction of the rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron Works was quickly finished so as to strengthen the secondary metal processing

centre, and that scientific researches and technical renovation aimed at enhancing the independence of the industry were accelerated.

He also ensured that a large number of chemical works were constructed on the principle of developing the chemical industry fed with domestic raw materials and of establishing new branches so that the demands for different kinds of chemical goods were satisfied.

As a result, great successes were made in making the national economy Juche-orientated. A modern process of ferrous metallurgy using domestic fuel, for instance, was evolved.

In April 1978 a new method of iron production was developed successfully at an iron and steel works in a northern province of our country. It dispenses with large coke ovens and gigantic blast furnaces. That was the Juche-orientated metallurgical process.

The great leader had put forward the task of evolving the process of iron production with the use of domestic coals a long time before.

One day twenty years before, that is, in December 1958, he said to the officials concerned: "The blast furnace nowadays is designed to be fed with coke. If coke had not been available in the country where iron production was developed first, some other method would have been employed. If the feudal rulers in our country had made an industrial revolution, instead of idling away their time, a metallurgical process fed with anthracite or something like that might have been evolved in our country. We must invent our own way of iron production, no matter what furnace we may use, an open-hearth furnace or a blast furnace. There can be various ways. We must try at various ways—for instance, the methods of melting iron ores by electrical current, or lignite, without

using coking coal. Coking coal cannot be the only fuel for metallurgy. The increasing demands for iron do not allow us to go on with the present state affairs. When I think of this matter I cannot sleep in peace. Developing the metallurgical industry of our own style is no easy job. However, it is not an impossible task. Let us buckle down to it with determination. I trust you. I shall think over the matter further, and you should do the same and let us find a solution to this problem, come what may.”

He continued to make strenuous efforts to develop the metallurgy of our own style.

One day in August 1977, while studying information on technology, the great leader discovered a valuable record of research work which might serve as the basis of developing our own way of metallurgy. Having examined it closely, he summoned the officials concerned and told them to go and bring the details of the research work. In order not to delay their journey, he provided a special plane for them. Every day he waited for their report that might please him, but the report that the officials brought failed his expectation.

The experiment on the method of iron production mentioned in the technological information had failed and had been abandoned long before as hopeless.

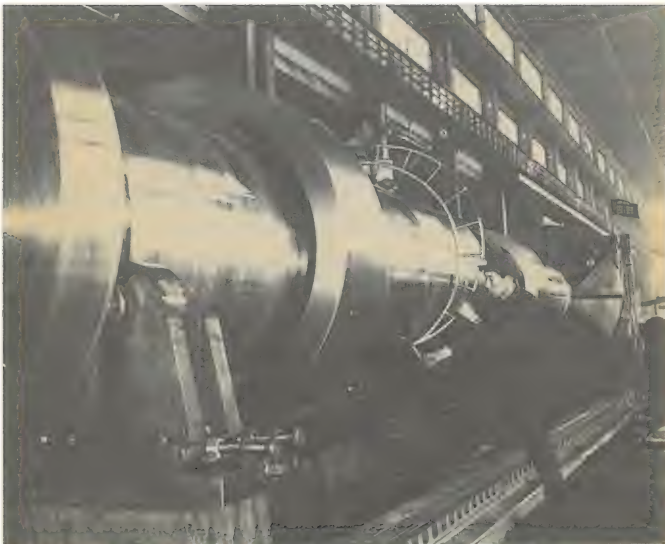
Time passed by and one day the great leader called in the officials again. He had hit upon a completely new idea which was totally different from the method he had been expecting from the officials' report. He gave the officials valuable instructions on a new process of iron making.

That was a totally new method which might be inconceivable in the framework of iron making with the use of coke and blast furnaces. It gave a change in the direction of the thinking of the research workers who, clinging to the conventional method, were unable to find the solution to the

problem in spite of decades' brain-racking.

The new method of metallurgy has been evolved in the direction given by his discovery.

He ensured that great efforts were directed to the modernization of the national economy. In order to modernize the national economy, he made sure that many machine-building factories were constructed, that large-size, automated, high speed precision machines were produced in large numbers, and that the electronics industry and the automation industry were developed for the production of automation elements and instruments and machinery needed for the modernization of the national economy.



Processing of generator axles at the Taean Heavy Machine Complex

In particular, he directed great efforts to the construction of the Tae'an Heavy Machine Factory. This machine factory was to produce turbines, generators, rolling mills, compressors, large boilers and other modern machines needed for improving the equipment of the national economy. It accounted for two-thirds of the total capacity of the industry to produce custom-built equipment during the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In view of the importance of this factory, the great leader had the matter relating to its construction considered on many occasions at the meetings of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, and then gave meticulous guidance to the whole course of its construction.

Through his field direction especially in March and August 1978 he smoothed over the serious shortcomings revealed in its construction as well as other problems awaiting solution and ensured that the works became a monumental structure of lasting significance.

The construction of this factory was a great success in the work of modernizing the national economy.

The great leader also devoted great effort to making the national economy scientific.

The major task in this regard was to place all the technological processes of production, the methods of production and business activities on a scientific basis and develop a highly scientific economy.

The great leader instructed that, to this end, solutions should be found to the vital problems arising in different sectors of the national economy through a rapid development of technology and intensive researches in agricultural and other sciences that should serve as the basis for economic

progress, and, at the same time, that production and business activities in all sectors should be put on a scientific and rational basis as soon as possible by opening new branches of science and widely adopting the latest achievements made by science and technology.

In view of the significance of scientific researches in making the national economy Juche-orientated, modern and scientific, he put forward the major tasks that should be tackled by the research workers.

These tasks included researches on the exploitation of the rich power resources such as the harnessing of tidal waterpower resources through the construction of tidal power stations, the harnessing of rivers to produce energies, the development of boilers to be fed with low-calory coal, the improving of the methods of coal-cutting so as to increase productivity and the harnessing of solar and nuclear energies.

The great leader also ensured that effective guidance was given to scientific researches, the provision for this work was improved and that the results of researches were introduced into production.

The level of the Juche-orientation and modernization of the national economy as well as its scientific level is rising quickly today.

2) ENCOURAGING THE EMULATION OF UNASSUMING HEROES

On his tour of field direction in early October 1979, the great leader heard a very glad news. The news was about a new variety of a plant which he himself had named and

had grown in his garden on an experimental basis ten years before was developed to be highly yielding. What was more surprising about the news was that the researcher, an unmarried woman, had devoted the prime of her life to the development of the new variety.

Receiving the report of the fact, he put off his field direction and immediately returned to Pyongyang. He called a consultative meeting and took important measures to cultivate the plant widely in order to raise the standard of living of the people. He called the woman researcher to his side.

The great leader received her warmly and then asked her to give him an account of her research. Hearing how the woman had developed the new variety of the plant, he said that she had achieved a great thing by devoting herself in support of the Party's intentions, and then instructed that the results of her research should be popularized. He added that she would be admitted into the Party the next day with a reference from the Party Central Committee, and that he himself would award her the membership card.

The next day the woman scientist was called to the joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council.

Saying that he was going to break a glad news, the great leader explained how a plant that had been studied among the scientists a long time before but had been buried in oblivion had now reappeared as a new variety after ten years' time, and how heroically the woman scientist continued with her scientific pursuit. He praised that her efforts were noble and heroic.

That day the great leader awarded her the membership card of the Workers' Party of Korea to which she had ardently aspired. He also conferred the title of Labour Hero on her and decorated her on the breast with a gold medal. He also awarded her the certificate of Doctor of Biology and the medal.

At the meeting the great leader also conferred the title of Labour Hero upon a doctor who had devoted twenty years of his efforts to the development of seeds and rendered distinguished services in increasing agricultural production in our country and decorated him on the breast with a gold medal.

He also spoke highly of the Party secretary of a co-operative farm who had given every assistance to the woman scientist. Saying that Party workers need not any title of honour, he commended him by making a present a valuable thing that could be handed down to posterity.

Looking lovingly at those who had performed distinguished services and were in great excitement, the great leader said, "Our Republic is mighty and our Party is great because there are many unassuming heroes like them in our country."

The news that the great leader discovered the unassuming heroes and gave prominence to them excited the whole country.

Everyone talked about the unassuming heroes. Having discovered these heroes one by one and putting forward as the typical people of our time, the great leader encouraged all the people to follow their examples.

The unassuming heroes were typical people of a communist type. They had never wished to be honoured or rewarded

although they had been doing such laudable things; they had silently devoted themselves to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of their fellow people.

The great leader thought of enhancing our people's mental and moral qualities by encouraging them to emulate the unassuming heroes, the genuine heroes of our times and excellent examples everyone must follow. He set out a policy for a new mass movement.

The movement to emulate the unassuming heroes was conducted under a revolutionary slogan "For the Party and the leader, for the country and the people!" in close combination with other mass movements.

3) THE SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Pyongyang between October 10 to 14, 1980.

The ten years between the 5th and 6th Congresses were victorious and glorious years.

A great advance was made in the struggle to accelerate the complete victory of socialism. The Six-Year Plan for the development of the national economy was carried out ahead of schedule, and a great success was also made in the first three years of the Second Seven-Year Plan. New progress was made in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and international solidarity with our revolution was strengthened as never before.

The greatest success made during the period under review was that the organizational and ideological foundations were

consolidated, the foundations on which to strengthen and develop our Party continuously and carry on our revolutionary cause to accomplishment.

On this basis, our Party was faced with the task of stepping up the advance towards the complete victory of socialism and national reunification and the victory of the anti-imperialist independent cause.

At this historic juncture, the great leader convened the Sixth Party Congress.

The great leader made a historic report on the work of the Party Central Committee at the congress.

The first part of the report analyses and sums up the brilliant victory in the three revolutions.

It points out that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions represents a struggle to provide the working masses with independence and that conducting these revolutions is a strategic task which must be tackled squarely by the working-class party in power from the very first day of building a new society. It explains that our Party put forward the policy of the three revolutions in the days immediately after liberation and summarizes the strenuous efforts to implement the policy.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions which started with the general mobilization movement for nation-building, the emulation drive for increased production and the anti-illiteracy campaign after liberation, have now reached a very high stage where the objective is to eliminate once and for all the remnants of the old society from all fields of social life and provide full independence for the working masses, and great change has been brought about in all fields of politics, economy and culture, the report went on.

The second part of the report refers to the task for accelerating the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“Today our Party and people are confronted with the important task of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea by accelerating the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

“Modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution.”

Modelling the whole of society after the Juche idea means building a most developed society in which everyone is fully developed, the independence of the masses of the people is completely realized and material needs of social life is fully satisfied by transforming nature, society and men as required by Juche. The report defines that adopting independent and creative stands is the fundamental principle that has to be maintained in the struggle to imbue the whole society with the Juche idea and that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the basic means of transforming the whole of society in accordance with the Juche idea. It also points out that the immediate fighting task in the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea is to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

It explains in detail the major tasks of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea, especially the task of making all members of society revolutionary, working-class and intellectual and of putting the national economy on a Juche-orientated, modern and scientific basis.

Modelling the whole of society after the Juche idea is a great revolutionary programme for completing the construction of socialism and communism under the banner of Juche idea.

It also deals with the ten long-term objectives for socialist economic construction we have to attain in the 1980s.

These objectives are to produce annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of seafood and 15 million tons of grain and to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland. If they are attained, the total annual industrial output value will be 3.1 times greater than the figure at the end of the 1970s or 1,000 times as much as in 1946, which means that it will take only eight hours to produce the equivalent of the total industrial output for 1946.

The third part of the report refers to the new proposal for reunifying the country by confederating the north and the south of Korea, and the fourth part the strategic line of hastening the world revolution by strengthening the international revolutionary forces as well as the independent foreign policy of our Party.

The last part deals with the tasks for consolidating and developing our Party as a Party of Juche.

The cardinal task here is to establish the monolithic ideological system throughout the Party, and to strengthen the unity of thought and will and solidarity of the Party ranks on the basis of the Juche idea and to establish a revolutionary work system and revolutionary discipline in the Party. It also emphasizes the matter of improving work with people so as to consolidate the ranks of the Party and the revolution, the matter of carrying forward the revolutionary traditions, the matter of strengthening the Party's leadership of the revolution and construction and the matter of steadily improving the Party's work method.

The historic report of the great leader evoked a big response at home and abroad.

The historic Sixth Party Congress adopted the Party Rules which have been revised as required by the programme of modelling the whole of society after the Juche idea, and elected the Party leadership.

The great Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il were acclaimed leaders of our Party.

This added to the significance of the congress as the grand festival which will shine all ages.

Foreign delegates who attended the congress warmly congratulated the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il on his election as the leader of our Party.

Revering the dear leader, they sincerely spoke highly of our Party for its brilliant solution to the problem of the successor to the leader.

The head of a delegation said: "When a man tends trees with the mind of a man who has planted them, the trees can thrive into a forest. Likewise, the cause of a leader can prosper, free from any deviation, when it is inherited by a man who has mastered the idea and theory of the leader and is boundlessly loyal to him. Today the matter of inheriting the cause of the leader is not merely a theoretical matter, but a pressing challenge of the times awaiting practical solution.... Korea set an international example also in the solution of the problem of a successor to the leader."

A member of a fraternal party said: "The acclamation of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il as leader of the Workers' Party of Korea at this Party congress means a sure guarantee for the bright future of your Party. We rejoice at this."

The Sixth Party Congress was honoured by the attend-

ance of 177 party and government delegations and delegates and a large number of friendly envoys from 118 countries.

The foreign delegations were high-ranking delegations including party general secretaries and state leaders.

On the occasion of the Sixth Party Congress, over 1,000 congratulatory messages were sent to the great leader, the dear leader and the Party Congress.

Parties of various countries and prominent figures sent flower baskets, congratulatory banners and gifts.

The head of a delegation from a socialist country said: "The fact that nearly 180 delegations attended the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea shows that the respected Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoys a high international prestige and the Workers' Party of Korea under his wise guidance is the most influential vanguard of the international working class."

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was a historic congress which demonstrated the unbreakable unity and cohesion of our Party and people rallied firmly as one around the great leader and the dear leader.

This unity and cohesion found a more magnificent expression in the demonstration of one million working people celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Party founding and the Sixth Party Congress.

The demonstration in the presence of the great leader and the dear leader lasted for 3 hours.

Surging crowd of people who shouted hurrah at the top of their voices, looking up at the great leader and the dear leader, boundless cheers of their loyalty—these were an epic of their great unity and cohesion.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was the congress of victors which demonstrated the sweeping

victory of the Juche idea and the invincible might of our Party. It was a glorious congress which firmly guaranteed the victorious advance of our revolution and the accomplishment of the Juche cause.



XIV. LOOKING UP AT THE SUN OF THE NATION

1) THE GREAT APRIL FESTIVAL

April 15, 1982 marked the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the most jubilant day for our nation.

Our people worked with bubbling enthusiasm in order to make the year of his 70th birthday most glorious in the history of our country.

By displaying intense loyalty, our working people overfulfilled the production quota for the first quarter of the year by 10 per cent. Industrial production in this quarter increased by 20 per cent compared with the figure in the corresponding period of the previous year, with notable rise in the output of pig iron, steel, rolled steel, coal, minerals, lorries, excavators, rock drills, cement, timber, chemical fertilizer, chemical fibre, cloth, footwear and other major items.

In accordance with the unanimous desire of the people to honour the great leader for his revolutionary achievements and convey them to posterity, the Tower of the Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph were erected, and the Moranbong Stadium was reconstructed on a larger scale and in the best way possible and was renamed as Kim Il Sung Stadium.

All these were the presents made by our people with the feeling of loyalty to the great leader on the occasion of the April Festival.

As the festival day was approaching, delegates from all parts of the country were coming to Pyongyang to participate in the celebrations of the great leader's birthday. Also many delegations and delegates from south Korea, Japan and other foreign lands were coming with the best wishes. The country became more lively with a large number of foreign guests who were coming to congratulate the great leader on his 70th birthday.

On April 14 a national meeting to celebrate his 70th birthday was held. The meeting hall echoed with the voices praising the great leader's revolutionary achievements and wishing him a long life in good health.

The April of that year gave special joy to our people; it was a historic month.

When the whole country was bubbling over with festive mood, the great leader was busy directing the entire Party and the state.

In April alone, he guided the 5th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and the First Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly. On the 14th of April he guided the joint meeting of the Party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly.

In a few days in the first week of April he gave on-the-spot guidance to Pyongyang on two occasions, giving important instructions on the construction of the capital city and monumental structures. Under his careful guidance the Grand People's Study House, the Ice Rink, Chongryu Restaurant, Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 and the Mangyongdae Fun Fair were erected, and Munsu Street as large as a town was constructed.

Although he had taken care of his men, without forgetting their ordinary birthdays to say nothing of their sixtieth and seventieth birthdays, he was busy with work, as if he had

forgotten his own birthday. The only thing he was thinking of even on his birthday was to provide the people with greater happiness and joy. With this in mind he spent his 70th birthday in a frugal manner.

That day the Party Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council sent to him a joint message of congratulations, and the Central People's Committee issued a decree on conferring the title of Hero upon him.

On April 15, 1982, on the historic day, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received many Heads of State, Vice-Heads of State, Prime Ministers, party heads, special envoys of Presidents, heads of foreign delegations, delegates, outstanding political and social figures, economists, men of culture, and journalists who came to congratulate him.

That day a banquet was given at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in celebration of the great leader's 70th birthday.

Comrade Li Jong Ok, Vice-President of the DPRK, addressed the audience and proposed to raise a toast, and the Heads of State from different countries followed suit.

The great leader made a historic speech.

In his speech, he said that he was profoundly touched by the hearty congratulations from the foreign friends, and many comrades and all the people and that the great affection and trust shown to him by his revolutionary comrades and the people strengthened his revolutionary resolve to come up to their love and expectations without fail by doing more work for the country and the people.

He went on to say: "For me, the happiest thing is to be loved and supported by the people, and the worthiest thing is to serve them. I wish to live on, enjoying their love and support, and it is my revolutionary duty to fight for them to the last.



Kim Il Sung Stadium



“Ever since I set out on the revolutionary road, I have always been loved and supported by the people. It is entirely because of the utmost love, protection and sincerest help from my comrades and people that I have been able to carry on my revolutionary activities in good health until today when I am 70.

“It is the workers, peasants and the rest of people who have invigorated and encouraged me and given me conviction

The Tower of the Juche Idea



at every difficult period of revolutionary struggle. It is also none other than the people who have given us wisdom and taught us ways and means so that we could lead the revolution and construction in the right direction. It is also our people who have resolutely defended a new line and policies we put forward at each stage of the revolution and construction and carried them out displaying heroism and self-sacrificing spirit.

“Indeed, the people have always been my devoted protectors, grateful benefactors and excellent teachers.”

The great leader said that the life of a revolutionary should begin with struggle and end with struggle, that the revolution should be carried from one generation to another and that

this was the requirement of revolution and the tenor of a revolutionary's life.

He said that ensuring firm unity and cohesion of ideology and will of the revolutionary ranks was the key to the victory of our future struggle to reunify the divided country and model the whole of society on the Juche idea.

He stressed that this unity and cohesion should be based on the Juche idea and centred on the Central Committee of the Party, and that only the unity and cohesion confirmed with a lofty sense of revolutionary obligation and faith could be durable and surmount any tribulations and ordeals.

In conclusion, the great leader reaffirmed his wholehearted, lasting devotion to the struggle to make the whole world independent.

The Head of State from a foreign country who was deeply moved by his words said: "His Excellency President said that people could not live without the leader and the leader could not live even for a moment without the people. His Excellency the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the devoted leader of the people, the father of the people, who is faithful to revolutionary obligation and loves comrades."

That day, joint performances were given by Korean and foreign artists at the Mansudae Art Theatre, soiree of the working people in Pyongyang City was held on Kim Il Sung Square, in celebration of the occasion. The next day, a ceremony of the presentation of loyal letters was held and "People Sing the Leader", a mass gymnastic display was performed by the youth and children, at Kim Il Sung Stadium.

All these functions brightened the great April Festival.

On the occasion of the April Festival, the south Korean people and overseas Koreans also sent best wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. A congratulatory group from the Revolutionary Party for Reunification (now the

National Democratic Front of South Korea) and the south Korean people's congratulatory group came to Pyongyang across the barrier at the risk of their lives, and other congratulatory groups and delegations came to the homeland from among the Koreans in Japan, Europe, America and other continents.

The south Korean revolutionaries and overseas compatriots who participated in the great April Festival had the honour of being met by the great leader and wished him a long life. They were very happy seeing the great leader in good health.

A member of the south Korean people's congratulatory group said, "Our General is greeting his 70th birthday, but not a trace of old age is to be seen with him. He is from the Heaven, so he is immortal."

A compatriot from the United States said that the President was overflowing with the energy of his days on Mt. Paekdu, and that if the Americans saw him in strong health, they would be scared at him more than at nuclear warheads levelled at Washington.

The south Korean revolutionaries, patriots and overseas compatriots offered to the great leader the presents bearing their loyal and patriotic devotion. The presents with best wishes numbered more than 17,000.

Among these gifts were many congratulatory banners and articles of craft work with the message that wished him a long life and good health.

Saying that nothing in the world could stand comparison with the product of their labour and devotion, the workers of a coal mine in south Korea grew cotton in a remote mountain and wove cloth with the handloom of their own making and made a congratulatory banner with the cloth and made a present of it. A revolutionary organization sent the gold



Pyongyang Department Store No. 1

medal of a gun named “Juche gun”.

Regarding the motive of the naming of it, they wrote:

“The first roar of Juche opened a new epoch. The immortal Juche idea is now the banner of the new age, an ever-victorious banner of the south Korean revolution. It



The Ice Rink

would be easier to make the Juche gun with steel or iron, but we have made it with gold that never changes because steel or iron cannot symbolize the immortal Juche idea that represents not only the present but also a distant future of mankind. The couple of deer are the token of our earnest wishes that you may live long in good health, sounding the roar of Juche and leading the Korean and world revolutions to victory.”

A south Korean woman revolutionary sent a work of bamboo embroidery. Resolved to make a present of the embroidered bamboo, the symbol of a long life and immutable honour, she embroidered it secretly from beyond midnight to the daybreak every day for two years, wearing out 12 packets of needles.

A compatriot living in Canada travelled as far as Brazil to

obtain crystallized quartz and made a present with it, inscribing in it, "Happy Seventieth Birthday" and "Wishing a Long Life in Good Health".

Representing the loyal hearts of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan, Chairman Han Dok Su of Chongryon made a porcelain folding-screen inscribed with a seven-chaptered ode, "Song of Best Wishes for a Long Life in Good Health" and presented it to the great leader.

The best wishes for the great leader's long life and good health were also clearly expressed in the 1,600 presents from the Koreans who belong to "Mindan" (the Federation of Korean Residents in Japan). Among these presents was a folding-screen inlaid with ornamental shells made by nine persons affiliated with "Mindan" who had collected for the purpose 700,000 beautiful shells by travelling Oceanic islands and even Mexico and Italy.

South Korean revolutionaries and overseas compatriots also sent rare tonic and health aids meant to promote the great leader's health and help him in recreation.

Many organizations and scientific institutes under Chongryon and individual businessmen and entrepreneurs sent a large amount of valuable factory equipment and machinery as contributions to the building of socialism in the homeland.

In a sincere appreciation of intense loyalty and patriotic enthusiasm displayed by the businessmen and entrepreneurs, the great leader made sure that monuments were erected to the factories and workshops installed with the equipment and machinery and that these factories were named after the contributors with the title "patriotic".

2) BEST WISHES FROM ALL HUMANITY

The celebration of the great leader's 70th birthday was attended by 1,050 foreign guests, among them 14 Heads of State, Vice-Heads of State and Prime Ministers, 9 party heads, 37 special envoys, or by 226 delegations and delegates from 118 countries.

Some of the Heads of State and party heads came to our country in spite of pressing matters that awaited their attention.

The President of Mozambique, though under the pressure of work with the forthcoming congress of his party, took the journey to our country. The Head of an Arab state came a long way in spite of the tense situation in his country. The Heads of State and party heads who were unable to come because of unavoidable circumstances formed delegations of the highest level and sent them to our country.

They warmly congratulated the great leader on his 70th birthday.

Artist delegations also came from many countries in order to congratulate the great leader on his 70th birthday. They included famous artists and their programmes contained many favourite Korean songs.

A foreign ambassador to the DPRK admiringly said, "I have been in many countries, but I have never seen or heard of so many Heads of State of foreign countries and so many party and government delegations and even artist troupes attending the birthday celebrations of the Head of State of a country and giving performances as here in Pyongyang. Indeed, the celebration of the 70th birthday of His Excellency the great President Kim Il Sung is not a mere anniversary

function, but an international festival which is attended by the Presidents and government heads and high-ranking delegations from many countries.”

On the occasion of the great leader’s birthday, many foreign Heads of State and distinguished persons sent him congratulatory telegrams and letters and gifts of best wishes.

The 3,300 telegrams and letters and thousands of precious gifts were the token of the warm hearts of those who highly praised the achievements of the respected leader and wished him a long life and good health.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China made a present of a large screen of embroidered bamboos to the great leader. The screen is made of silver-white silk cloth embroidered on both sides with thriving bamboos and rare large birds native to southern China flying towards the sun.

The delegation of the French Socialist Party presented to the great leader seventy-year-old wine.

The President of the Republic of Zambia brought with him a present—two large pieces of ivory set symmetrically on a stand, on which a copper plate of the Zambian map hang. The stand was inscribed with the English word “seventy”. Each of the seven letters was an embedment of ten gems. This meant the warmest congratulations to the great leader upon his 70th birthday.

Onishi, a Japanese presbyter who was one hundred and eight years old, made an inscription on a large scroll wishing the great leader a long life and good health by mustering up all his waning strength and eyesight and presented it to the great leader. He said that it would be against decorum not to do anything to congratulate the greatest man and hero the world has ever produced, on his 70th birthday.

The President of the Nepalese Journalists Association sent a precious piece of embroidery to the great leader, saying that

the distinguished services rendered by him in world history could not be measured even by the height of Mt. Everest or by the depth of the Mariana Trench. The head of a political party in Latin America presented to him an umbrella and a hat, specially made, wishing safe and sound journeys to him who used to travel giving field direction even in the rain and snow.

International functions were held in celebration of the great leader's 70th birthday in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and in other parts of the world.

In New Delhi, the capital of India, an international seminar on the Juche idea was held in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader. The seminar was attended by 132 delegations and delegates from 107 countries and five international organizations. Similar seminars were also held in many other countries.

Celebrations and banquets were given in honour of his 70th birthday.

At a banquet given by the Korean Ambassador to Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz spoke highly of the distinguished services rendered by the great leader. In his speech he declared that the Cuban Party and Government had decided to award Comrade Kim Il Sung the Order of Jose Marti, the highest order of Cuba, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. He went on: "Though humble in the light of his brilliant activities and the distinguished services rendered by him, the order is the token of our respect, love and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung. We sincerely respect and love him, the outstanding leader of the Korean people."

On the occasion of his 70th birthday, many countries awarded him state orders and honorary titles, and many foreign newspapers, news services, broadcasts and publications gave wide publicity to the great leader's revolutionary activities and immortal achievements.

Has there ever been such a jubilant occasion as this in our country's history of five thousand years?

Because it was backward, our country had been treated coldly and trampled upon. Worse still, it had lost its sovereignty and become a colony of an imperialist power, its name having been erased from the world map.

Today, however, it has become a new Korea celebrated by the world, as the homeland of Juche where man's ideals are coming true.

Today in Korea everyone is full of hopes, large numbers of visitors are warmly received, jubilant events take place frequently, and in April it is honoured and blessed by the world, with flowers in full bloom and songs resounding.

This means glory to Korea, happiness to the Korean people, that are under the leadership of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung.

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